BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles
Latest Model received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
E. F. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
HARMABURJI FRAMJI WADIA & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 122 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 25, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMER.	TONS.
30th July ..	MOREA ..	10,890
6th August ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
13th ,, ..	NOVARA ..	6,850
0th ,, ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
27th ,, ..	DEVANIA ..	8,092
3rd Sept. ..	DON GOLA ..	8,056
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
17th ,, ..	A Steamer ..	
24th ,, ..	NALI ERA * ..	15,825
1st October, ..	PLASSY ..	7,346
8th ,, ..	MOREA ..	10,890
15th ,, ..	EGYPT ..	7,941
22nd ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,962
29th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941

*Through steamer from Australia.

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	STEAMER.	REMARKS.
10th August ..	DILWARA ..	To Colombo, Straits and China.
25th ,, ..	SOUDAN.* ..	To Colombo Straits and China.
19th July ..	NALDERA	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th August ..	MALWA	
23rd September	NARKUNDA	
21st October ..	MANTUA	

Through steamer from London.)*

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £16
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

29th July ..	HUGHLI ..	Tons 5,232

Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
22nd July ..	CHAKDARA	Basra direct
23rd ,, ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
27th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks.
Canadian Leader	5 00	in August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
Bushu Maru	R. Hayashi	14th July	25th July
Ataka Maru	M. Iriye	22nd July	27th July
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	27th July	9th Aug.
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	5th Aug.	17th Aug.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Bolleng Road Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Kenkon Maru	No. 8. N. Akai.	4668	9th ,,	23rd ,,
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	8339	27th ,,	7th Aug.
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	8872	29th ,,	2nd ,,
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st ,,	12th ,,
WakasaMaru	B. Tsuda.	6074	15thAug.	29th ,,

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Sunderdas Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. P. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshinghbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, Nu, 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.

2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid	90,47,000
Total	4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921	3,54,53,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ...	2,71,31,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta. Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
No. 5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Jubbulpore
Allahabad	Karachi
Alleppy	Lahore
Amraoti	Lucknow
Bangalore	Madras (Mount Road)
Bellary	Madura
Benares	Mangalore
Bezwada	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Moulmein
Bimlipatam	Mandalay
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Palacode (sub out station to Cocanada)
Calicut	Vuetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

S. SUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK' LIMITED,

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
Buonos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonosaki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien.	Newchwang.	Sourabaya.
Hamburg.	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 93.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General, for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA.
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I, 308, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed N. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Frag.ee Soorje & Co).
Mothal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Mooljl) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK 5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts," thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

NATIONAL INDIAN

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta. MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidents expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.

G. N. B. VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
Litton's Buildings,
23, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY,

M. S. HOUSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

Mr. Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,

GO TO—

The Bombay Commercial Museum.

It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER.

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness ! Permanency

Non-corrosiveness !

Guaranteed.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drams of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited,

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppe Police Chowkie Null Bazar

BOMBAY No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE hereby make known to all concerned that the name Bombay Electric Syndicate has been changed into The TRINITY ELECTRIC SYNDICATE owing to some unavoidable objection by a certain firm, and the Trinity Electric Syndicate is the same concern as the late Bombay Electric Syndicate and is liable for all its transactions.

For The Trinity Electric Syndicate.

V. H. NAGANIA.
Partner.

Princess Street.
Bombay, No. 2.
Dated 18th July, 1921.

R562

TAXIS FOR POONA RACES.

FROM BOMBAY TO POONA AND BACK.

TAXIS for Poona Races at Rs. 25 per head including return journey to Bombay. Bookings on previous days during Office hours at Jetha Street, Lamington Road, and at 12 Murzban Road, Fort.

Meals supplied at Railway Tariff Rates on both the journeys.

For particulars apply to:—

SHAW & CO.,
Managing Agents.

The Phoenix Taxi & Transport Service Ltd

FOR SALE,

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Bubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp od Agrve Fibre.". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 59, Medows Street, Fort.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

NOTICE RE: WHARFAGE.

AS provided for in Clause (k) of para 104 of the current Goods Tariff No. II, Clause (e) of para 104 is hereby amended.

"Until further notice wharfage will be charged on coal not removed from the general siding at Stores Depot before closing time of the day on which it is unloaded."

Manager's Office,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay 21st July 1921.

J R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.

C10163

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10 a.m.

Students unless they possess the School Leaving Certificate or having passed the Government Service Examination must sit for a special Examination at the College on August 1st at 10 a.m.

All candidates must produce certificates of moral character and must pass an Examination in physical fitness to be held at the College on August 1st and following days.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.

Parel, Bombay, 1st July, 1921.

C9928

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NEW ISSUE.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Calls has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th August, 1921, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
BURN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st July, 1921.

C9976

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED,

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, 25th July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the Year ending 31st December 1920.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Year 1921 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Y. H. DESAI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 25th July to 9th August, 1921, both days inclusive.

C9999

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

ON MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921, the Company will vacate the present Offices from Canada Building, Home Street and will occupy new Offices at 1st Floor Dadyseth's House, 25, Waudby Road; Fort, Bombay.

For the Wadia Woollen Mills, Limited,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th July, 1921.

C10192

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the Ijara for selling Toddy juice extracted from date and palm trees, situated within the limits of the Dharampur State for Samvat year 1978 and for certain villages of the state will be given by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd August, 1921, at 12 noon in the Hazur Office at Dharampur. Those who are desirous of taking the Ijara may present themselves at the office. The tenders for the Ijara will be accepted in the Hazur Office. The conditions of the auction will be read out at the time and shall be strictly followed.

KHANDABHAI M. D.,
Revenue Officer.
Dharampur State.

Revenue Office, Dharampur State,
19th July, 1921.

C10160

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 28th day of June, 1921, a CALL of Rs. 15 per share on the ORDINARY SHARES and Rs. 15 per share on the PREFERENCE SHARES of this Company was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company on or before the 25th day of July, 1921, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The above CALL is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's Register on the 1st July 1921.

By order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
1st July, 1921.

C10169

TENDERS.

S. S. L'YSER.

FOR SALE.

BY PRIVATE TENDERS.

As she now lies in the Singapore roads off Tanjong Rhu.

SPECIFICATION.

Wooden steamer (teak, oak and elm),
Length between perpendiculars 249 ft. 6in
Breadth overall, 39 ft. 4 in.
Depth 20 ft. 8 in.
Draught loaded 19 ft. 0 in.
Net tonnage 1031.
Gross tonnage 1778.
Dead weight 2200 tons.
Capacity of bunkers 300 tons.
Built by BROSSARD MOPIN & CO. (Incorporated in Tientsin), Hsin Ho shipyard (Tientsin) in November, 1920.
Triple expansion steam, engine 1,000 IHP built by Shanghai Dock. 2 boilers Scotch type built by Shanghai Dock, pressure 185 lbs.
Electric light.
Steam steering gear.
6 cargo hoists.
Capacity of the holds 58000 cubic feet.
Capacity of the twin deck 29,800 cubic feet.
Accommodation for 8 first class passengers
Shelter deck for deck passengers.
Certificate of classification Bureau VERITAS 3/3. G. 1/1.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st July, 1921, by the Establishments BROSSARD MOPIN, Singapore.

Messrs. Ets. Brossard Mopin do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

MA

Cross

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 9th instant and other local newspapers regarding the Auction Sale of the landed property, situate at Cadell Road, Mahim described in the Schedule thereto by Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1921, on account and at the risk of our client Mr. AHMED ABDUL SATTAR, it is notified to the public that our said client has nothing to do with the said property and that such sale as aforesaid would be on account and at the risk of Pandurang V. Patil. The said Pandurang v. Patil has failed to make out a marketable title to the said property as agreed and has committed a breach of the said agreement. Any intending purchaser will purchase the property at his risk and will be deemed to have purchased the property with full knowledge of our clients contentions and claims.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1921.

MANTRI & CO.,
Solicitors.

C10176

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2758 OF 1919.

LALSHANKER KHUSHALDAS JOSHI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

ABAJI BALWANT ROKDE, of Sholapur Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mangal Peth, Sholapur .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of August 1920, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 29th day of August, 1921, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece and parcel of land or ground with messuages tenements or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate, lying and being in Pattangan, Mangalwar Peth, Sholapur, Sub-division Sholapur, district Sholapur, registered in the Sub-Registrar's Register in the name of Abarao Balwant Rokde the number of house being 2843 length North to South 37½ cubits (haths) breadth East to West 13 cubits and having side walls of its own. It is facing North and is bounded as follows. On the east there is a common lane, on the South the house of Sakharam Nemchand, on the West the house of Aparao Rokade (now belonging to Vithalrao Nagarkar) and on the North by Public Street. As the land is gaothan there is no survey number.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1921.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C10180

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 847 OF 1921.

Messrs. KISSONLAL CHHOGALAL, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

v/s.

(1) LAKHMICHAND DILSUKHDAS and (2) GHASIRAM SURAJDIN, both of Bombay Marwari Bania, Hindu inhabitants, Merchants carrying on business at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 30th day of January, 1921, it was ordered that the defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs firm the sum of Rupees One thousand and seven hundred for costs and the sum of Rupees Two hundred for costs which said debt and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees One thousand and nine hundred and simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the sum last abovementioned from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Attachment of Moveable property dated the 11th day of June, 1921, moveable property consisting of one iron safe with wooden stand, two Mehta boxes, one Clock, four picture frames, two wooden chairs, &c., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 25th day of July, 1921, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a Warrant of Sale of Moveable property dated 18th July, 1921, and by a Judge's order for immediate sale dated the 21st day of July, 1921, put up for sale by Public Auction in a Pehdi at Vadgadi outside the Fort the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree interest and costs and costs of previous and this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1921.

S. J. GILLUM,
Sheriff of Bombay.

G. B. PANDYA, Esquire,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

C10185

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MANEKJI FRAMJI BHAGAT and DOSSABHAI FRAMJI BHAGAT, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly on Pension and Tax tenure but now redeemed by paying to the Collector of Bombay thirty years assessment in advance, together with the messuage and tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Forth Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-five and seven-ninth (65-7/9th) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 683, New No. 3124 and Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 8359 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under C Ward No. 2706 and Street No. 48 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Forth Marine Street, on or towards the South by Halalkhores passage, on or towards the East by the house of Bai Soonabai Framji Karanjia, and on or towards the West by a sweeper passage and beyond that by the chawl known as Nakhoddas Chawl.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1921.

NAGINDAS K. KAPADIA,
For Messrs. Pandia and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C10187

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 197 OF 1916.

KHIMJI VISHRAN, a firm, carrying on business at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort .....Plaintiffs

Versus.

RATIRAM JOHARIMAL, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, by means of their Moonim Hetilal .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of February, 1920, the following immoveable properties will be sold in two lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 25th day of August, 1921, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST LOT.

All that right title and interest of the Defendants namely their two annas share in the cotton press factory and the ginning factory containing fifty-six gins, situate outside the Sadabad Gate at Ganje Kahna in Hathrus and Rs. 125 per annum in respect of the rent of the land of the press and bounded, on the East by the said Kothi on the West by Public Road on the South by the Railway Line and on the North the Kothi of the Defendants and more particularly described in the sale deed dated 11th August, 1914.

SECOND LOT.

All the right title and interest of the Defendants namely their two annas share in the cotton press factory and the ginning factory containing fifty-six gins, situate outside the Sadabad Gate at Ganje Kahna in Hathrus Zilla Aligarh, bounded on the East by the Kothi belonging to the Defendants on the West by the Public Road, on the South by the Railway Line and on the North by the Kothi of the Defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1921.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C10155

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF DRAWING TODDY AND GATHERING COCOANUTS.

By order of Seth Ebrahim Cassum and on account and at the risk of the defaulting contractor Kurim Mahomed Chapra, Messrs. Mehta and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the several rights of drawing Toddy and gathering cocoanuts, etc., for the period of one year from 1st August, 1921, to 30th July, 1922, of the four oarts, situate at Matunga and Mahim known as Khanwady, Pascalwadi, Digiwadi and Kotwadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAZARGATE STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th of August, 1921, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Khandvala and Co., Attorneys for the vendor Mr. Gulam Hussein Ebrahim Gunjavala and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Shaik Adam Mulla Andealli Tapia, sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable property.

All that piece of parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the West side of the Bazargate Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 167 and forty-eighth of a hundred square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 583-584 New No. 6698, Old Survey No. 194 and New Survey No. 8673 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under "A" Ward No. 2214 Street No. 308-312 and 6 and 14 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Navnitlal Purshotamdas on or towards the East by the Bazargate Street on or towards the South by Devji Dwarkadas Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Ranchhordas Jadavji and which said hereditaments and premises are more particularly delineated in the plan.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Khandvala and Co., Attorneys for the vendor at their office at 91/99, Medows Street, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1921.

Bombay, 25th July, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

139, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE OFFERS.

Fine Leyland Steam Motor-Lorries of 5 tons capacity each and one all day Petrol Motor-Lorry in good running order and open to trial. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 25th July, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
24, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2402.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FIRMS IN WANT OF OFFICE PREMISES IN FORT LOCALITY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATED AT GHOGA STREET.

Under instructions from the owner Bai Bariambai widow of Haji Latiff Umar Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Saturday, the 30th day of July 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned immovable property situated at Ghoga Street within the Fort of Bombay. Vacant possession will be given at the time of completion.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement, dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Ghoga Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 212, New No. 5076 Old Survey No. 328 and New Survey No. 9340 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "A" Ward No. 1687 and Street No. 43 containing by admeasurement Seventy-eight square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pestonji Nowroji Kharas, on or towards the West by the property of Sorabshaw Byramji Doctor, on or towards the North by Todd Street or Ghoga Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by the house of the heirs of Framji Wadia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Vendor, at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th July, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 683.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD DECEASED AND INSOLVENTS ESTATES AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, full sizes Chubb's safes, etc.

By the order of the insurance company concerned:—

7 broken tanks.

By the order of the party concerned:—

3 full size Chubb's safes.

B. H. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee and the assignee of the estate and effects of:—

Re. Rakhmabai, widow of Balkishna Surve 4 bags tobacco.

Re Sha Khintchand Chhaganlal 1 Godrej safe, 1 cupboard.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay, and Administrator of the undermentioned deceased property.

Re late Frank Hornby's estate—wearing apparels, tin trunks, linen bags, shoe makers, implements bottles, locks, etc.

Re. late F. V. Devonshire's estate—trinkets such as silver despatch box diamonds, signet ring, silver cigarette case, buttons and links etc.

Re. Mrs. Shakespear's estate 3 gold rings.

Re. Shantibai's estate—silver todays, rings gold putti har, vaizartick, kudas, earings gokaran, bracelets, wooden cotgadlas charpoys, chair, etc.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES OF CANVAS 24 BY 36 YARDS ARRIVED PER S. S. "VAZIN" AND "FREINFELS."

By the order of Messrs. D. J. Mistry and Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Khimji Liladhar and Co. of Jacaria Masjid, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

D. B. L. 21 11—827/832—6 bales of Canvas 24 by 36 yards per S. S. "Vazin."

833/835—3 bales of Canvas 24 by 36 yards per S. S. "Freinfels."

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO
Auctioneers

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHISTI MOHOLLA, JAKARIA MASJID.

High Court.
Suit No. 2475 of 1920.
Dada Cassam and others
vs.
Mariabai, widow, and others.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instruction from and by order of Messrs. Payne and Company, Attorneys for Messrs. Ebhrahim Haji Abba and Haroon Haji Oosman, the Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jakaria Masjid Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2993 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2743, and Street No. 516-520, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Bhisti Moholla, Jakaria Masjid Street, in or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a property of Jakaot Esaa, and on or towards the South by the property of Latiff Summer Bowla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Joint Receiver at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th July, 19

AUCTION SALE.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

Government Auctioneers.

ALUMINIUM DROSS, SCRAP, BRASS PIGS, SCRAP, SCISSOL, BORINGS, OLD COPPER, CUPRONICKEL WITH AND WITHOUT TRUSES OF LEAD, IRON WROUGHT SCRAP, IRON CAST SCRAP, IRON TOOLS SCRAP, TIN SCRAP, LEATHER SCRAP, BUCKRUM, DEALWOOD 4½in by 1in. AND TIMBER TEAK 2in. by 1/8in. AND OTHER STORES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 25th July, 1921, at 12 noon on premises of Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

Purchasers will have to fifty per cent. deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
No. 94, Main Street Poona,
No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

Western India Foot Ball Association.

ROVERS CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION.

Entries are invited for the above competition. Rules and conditions can be obtained from the Joint Honorary Secretaries. Closing date Wednesday August 3rd 1921.

ENTRANCE FEE RS. 25/-.

Joint Honorary Secretaries.

H. ELLIOTT,
Tata Construction Co. Ltd.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

W. A. LOWRY,
Motor Union Insurance Co.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Double Programme!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and This Week, the powerful religious Indian Mythological Photo drama

"SANT TUKARAM"

(6-Reels—6,000 feet).

produced by the Hindoostan Film Company

And also further two new Episodes of their highly popular Serial

"THE LURKING PERIL"

Featuring GEORGE LARKIN and ANNE LUTHER.

(Episodes 9 and 10 are screened this Week).

PLEASE MARK THE TIMINGS CAREFULLY—

Four Shows Daily at: 4-30; 6-30; 8-30 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

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(Sandhurst Road)

THE MAJESTIC

CAUGHT IN THE COILS OF AN OCTOPUS

One of the biggest moment of this great Vitagraph Serial. You will sit with breath-bated and pulse-pounding at this daring and spectacular scene — which is just one among scores of other sensational incidents that stud this romantic, mysterious Serial.

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Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers

An amazing mysterious Story of a man who had two selves.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

PRICES AS USUAL.

MAHATMA GANDIJI AT THE MAJESTIC

Shee Gandhiji's first appearance on Cinema Screen, his tribute to the memory of lats Lok. Tilak, and his activities at Poona, with our leaders.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

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YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER for State service. Apply with terms to His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur.
A C10120

WANTED—Young and energetic GENERAL OFFICE CLERK. Knowledge in Type-writing needed. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 6070, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10152

WANTED—A PERSIAN TEACHER Apply with testimonials. Pay according to qualifications, with better prospects. HON. SECRETARY, Sarvajanik High School, Pardi.
A C10131

WANTED—A PERSIAN TEACHER and an UNDERGRADUATE as an assistant. Apply immediately stating terms and qualifications to the VICE-CHAIRMAN M. J. High School, Board, Viramgam. C. T. PARIKH, Vice-Chairman. 20th July, 1921.
A C 10175

WANTED AT ONCE—Two competent MOTOR BOAT DRIVERS for service in India and Persian Gulf. Pay in India Rs. 90 per month without rations. Pay in Persian Gulf Rs 94—5—6—120 with rations. Apply to the COMMANDER of the Yard, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.
A C10159

WANTED.—PROFFESORS of Persian, Arabic, Gujarati, English, Sanskrit, History, and Economics, for The Gujarat Mahavidyalaya. Apply stating qualifications, age, experience, and requirements to the undersigned. A. T. GIDVANI. Principal Gujarat Mahavidyalaya. Ahmedabad.
A C10144

WANTED—A PHOTO-PROCESS-ENGRAVER to prepare first-class BLOCKS in HALF-TONE and LINE in one, two and three colours. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with SPECIMEN of work to Box No. 6054, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10138

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for a PRINTING PRESS. Preference given to a man with knowledge of correspondence. Salary accordin gto qualifications. Apply Box No. 6063, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10137

WANTED—A thoroughly capable MACHINIST, must have had practical Machine and Fitting Shop experience, tactful, and capable of handling labour. Apply with testimonials, stating age, experience, and wages to Box No. 6060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10129

WANTED.—SUB-AGENTS in all parts of INDIA and BURMA to sell SEIDEL and NAUMANN'S known and reliable SEWING MACHINES and CYCLES (GERMAN MAKE). Please apply to MESSRS. VITHALDAS LILADHAR Sole Agents Charterred Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R802

WANTED—A qualified SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 40—1—50 with provisional allowance Rs. 16 and cycle allowance Rs. 10. Those who have passed Sub-Overseer's examination and have experience of buildings and roads need only apply to the undersigned before the 15th of August, 1921, with copies of testimonials. (Sd.) GHATIBASAPPA MOTGI, President, Bagalkot Municipality. Bagalkot, 19-7-1921.
A C10158

WANTED for the National College Burma One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach the undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A C9764

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS at all places to sell shares of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company, Limited. Shares still available at par S. V. JOSHI & Co., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
A C9830

WANTED—A fully qualified WEAVING MASTER, must be proficient in sizing and preparatory process. Apply giving full particulars to Box No. 6059, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10128

WANTED.—An experienced SECRETARY, one well versed in English and Accounts. Must be honest and hard working. Government pensioner preferred. Apply in writing, with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 6083, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R898

FULLY certified NURSES required for the "Prince of Wales" Hospital, Dharangadra. Salary Rs. 50 plus Rs. 20 food allowance p.m., quarters found. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials. F. SHAH F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Chief Medical Officer, Dhrangadra State.
A C10189

WANTED—For a Limited Concern, one INSPECTOR of agencies and 4 AGENTS for Bombay. Salary Rs. 150 and 75 respectively. Travelling allowance extra. None need apply who cannot before joining duty invest Rs. 2,000 and 1,000 respectively in shares of the concern. Should be able to join at once. Apply Box No. 6071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A R871

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a second class mechanical Engineer having experience of Diesel Engines also. Apply Box No. 6078, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R887

SEVERAL POST and TELEGRAPH MEN, well trained as CHAUFFEURS and possessing license seek EMPLOYMENTS. Apply immediately to V. G. DALVI, Esqr., Honorary Secretary, Post and Telegraph Men's Union, No. 373, Hornby Road, Fort.
B C10165

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE POST in some Bank or Business House by a capable M.A., having one and a half year's experience of the Secretariat of the Government of India. Apply Box No. 6056, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R850

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—OFFICE ROOMS on Hornby Road. Apply to SHIVRATAN DAGA, Tikmani Building, Kalbadevi.
C R836

TO LET—Independent, Lock-up MOTOR GARAGE, 426-432, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar; facilities of water, electric light and telephone. Rent moderate. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R891

TO LET—At Kirkee, Aundh Road 10 minutes walk from the Station, River View, two newly built Bunglows. Apply to Box No. 6080, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
B R890

TO BE LET—Nice and airy FLATS, in the Settlement House, Proctor Road, with electric fitting and up-to-date Sanitary arrangements at reduce rates. Apply to M. BANKELAL & Co., Mumbadevi.
C R886

FOR POONA SEASON, half of a high plinth BUNGLOW in good locality, consisting two bedrooms, drawing and dining rooms, outhouse, kitchen, fully furnished electric lights. Rent Rs. 1,500. Apply GODREJEE BYRAMJEE No. 2414, East Street, Poona.
C R884

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR, cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay,
JA C9689

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—COTTON BALING HALF PRESS, second-hand or new. Apply GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, Akola.
K R852

FOR SALE.—One STEAM ENGINE, complete with slide valve automatic Piston. Working Horse Power 350. Cylinder diameter. High Pressure 17. Low Metal Pressure diameter 32" stroke 4 ft. Revolution 64 per minute. Pressure 125 of JOHN WILLIAM of ROCHDALE. Fly wheel 16 ft. diameter of 11 Rope. For particulars apply to Mr. LUKMANJI UKABHAI, Bhindi Bazaar, Gujar Street, Bombay 9.
K C10183

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—LOAN of 2 lacs of Rupees against Landed Property worth above 6 lacs situated in the up-country (U. P.). For full particulars and terms apply to Box No. 6031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C10111

WANTED—A PARTNER for a running English Hotel concern in Delhi. ply Box No. 6074, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R R879

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GUIDE TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—(Exeluding Sind) with a map by PRALHAD C. DIVANJI, M.A., LL.M., Sub-Judge Amalner a highly useful work of reference for Government officers travelling agents of business firms, excusion parties and others. Sanctioned by the D.P.I. (High Court, Suptg Engineers, Deccan Irrigation and Central Division, Registrar, Co-operative Societies. Minister of Education, Baroda State, and several other departmental heads. Favorably reviewed by the "Bom. Chronicle" and the "Modern Review" Can be had of the Author at Amalner and Messrs. N. M. TRIPATHI & CO., Booksellers, Bombay; Messrs. D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co., Booksellers. Bombay; Messrs. Thacker & Co., Booksellers, Bombay; Messrs. Mohanlal M. Shah, Booksellers, Lahri Para, Baroda; The ORIENTAL BOOK AGENCY, 5, Shanwar Peth, Poona, Price Rs. 4 Postage extra.
L R 904

EDUCATIONAL.

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AN Upright Piano by "Schiedmayer," as good as new. Rare opportunity Rs. 1,000. Apply Box No. 6081, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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Q

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LEMON GRASS OIL FOR SALE in quantities. Agents wanted on Commission bases. Apply H. SANKARA AIYAR, Kolladakurichi, Tinneve ly Dt.
T R884

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, IST SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
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FOR SALE—One OIL ENGINE, 45 B.H.P., self-starter, Hornsley maker, also 7½ B.H.P., 15 B.H.P., 22 B.H.P., Steam Engines, Cornish boilers, etc. Please write to SOORJI KHERAJ & CO., Mazagaon Road, opposite Noor Baug.
T R866

11 LBS. parcel delivered Al William Pears or best Dessert Apples or Al Walnuts or Hazelnuts Rs. 5 and 5/8/. Dry unstoned Apricots or Hazelnut or Apricot kernels or Dried Apple rings Rs. 5 per 5 lbs. FRUIT INDUSTEY, Srinagar Kashmir. Telegrams: Amba.
T R881

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Q C9839

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She was bewildered—on the one hand a young handsome dashing youth offered her love without riches—on the other hand a millionaire bachelor offered her riches without love! as she had already suffered the slings and arrows of outrageous poverty she preferred the man who offered her

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But she finds to her bitter experience that

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MILTON SILLS.

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A TWO-STAR ATTRACTION

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Dorothy Dalton

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"LOVE LETTERS"

This story of a wife falsely suspected of a crime is the GREATEST PICTURE Dorothy Dalton has ever appeared in.

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CHARLIE CHAPLIN
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Another 30 minutes Riotous Merriment.

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AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY SERIAL DRAMA:

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"The Phantom Foe"

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A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises. Featuring the Beautiful Star

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"PAINT AND POWDER?"—Comic.

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GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
'VELVET FINGERS'
WITH
MARGURITE COURTOT
THIRD WEEK

Episode 7th The House of the Thousand Veils
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" 9th The Broken Necklace

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THE GREATEST ACROBAT & BOXER CHAMPION

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with his Stupendous Feats of Daring, surpassing in sensationalism anything hitherto depicted on the Screen!!!

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All Lovers of Physical Culture & Development are Specially invited to witness this Splendid Photo-drama.

Four Shows Nightly—5-15; 7, 8-45 an 10-30 p. m.

Saturday & Sunday Extra Matinee Show at 3-30.

Popular Prices—Rs. 1-8, 1. As. 12, 6 & 3.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 20th July, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
July	8 41
August	8 50
September	8 61
October	8 69
November	8 73
December	8 78
January	8 80
February	8 83
March	8 86
April	8 89
May	8 92
June	8 92

Tone:—Quiet

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 21st July, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
July	8.36
Aug.	8.44
Sept.	—
Oct.	8.63
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	8.75
Feb.	—
Mar.	8 83
April	—
May	—
June	—

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 20th July, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	5.00
„ „ Fully Good	5.50
„ „ Fine	5.75
„ „ 1 Oomra, Good	6.10
„ „ „ Fully Good	6.60
„ „ „ Fine	6.85
M.G. Broach, Good	7.65
„ „ Fully Good	7.90
„ „ Fine	8.15
„ Scinde, Good	4.88
„ „ „ Fully Good	5.38
„ „ „ Fine	5.63

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 20th July, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices.
July	14/35
Aug.	14/55
Sept.	14/65
Oct.	14/75
Nov.	14/75
Dec.	14/75
Jan.	14/75

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 21st July, 1921.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Sept. sellers	—23
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept. Sellers	—24
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Sept. Sellers	—24/3

TONE:—Good demand and very firm rates.—Sellers are asking considerable advance,

COTTON.

Liverpool 20th July 1921

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,	10,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
„ „ Sales of East Indian	—
„ „ Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid Americans Spot Active demand	8.70
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	16 50
New York, 11 a.m. Oct.	12 85
(As known in Liverpool at— Jan.	13 35
closing time) Mar	13 50
Oct.	12 38
New Orleans 10 a.m. — — Jan.	12 80

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 23.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 349½ and declined to Rs. 347½. The rate at 3 p.m. was Rs. 350. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 349. At Colaba the Market opened at Rs. 350½ and closed at Rs. 349.

Our market continues to remain steady both for ready and forward contracts there is fairly good inquiry from shippers for high class quality while local Millwallas are buying sparingly and about 6000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, 23rd July 1921

F. G. M. G. Broach	July August...	..	349
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	..July,	..	293
„ „	September ..	..	300
Fine Oomra's	.... July,	..	340
„ „	.. .. Septembdr,		348 1/

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd July, 1921.

Cotton	2,913	Bales.
Wheat	6,365	Cwts
Linseed	4,225	„
Rapeseed	668	„
Gingellyseed	56	„
Popyseed	1262	„
Groundnuts	1334	„
Castorseed	1591	„
Rice	90,620	„
Myraboilams	1732	„
Cottonseed	11405	„
Mowraseed	Nill	„
Gram	773	„
Jawar	Nil	„
Masur	1697	„
Barley	740	„
Bajra	895	„
Coal	7,659	Ton.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 23.

Bars Gold Ready Rs. 32-14-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 101-5-5.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 11/32.
D. D. on Paris 290.
3 M/st D. A. 320.
T. T. on Japan 211.
London Glod Ready 114-9.
London Gold Ready 114-9.
London Silver Forward D. 37½.
American Cross rate 3 58½.
Paris Cross rate 46 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper 60.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 75.
5 per cent. War Loan 85.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922 100/6.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 100/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929 to 49 96.

SHARES.

Market opened and closed strong owing to Bears covering the sale. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Alcock 820, B. Burma 550, B. Dyeing 1595, Century 1265, Cent. India 4765, Colaba Land 2070, Currimbhoy 1990. Edw Sassoon 850, Fazulbhoy 1750, Ind. Malwa 517/8, Kasttorchand 1570, Kohinoor 2810, M. Petit 5000, Morarji 7250, New Great 1122/8, Pabani 1050, Pearls 1470, Phoenix 1270, Premier 230, Shapurji 500, Simplex 1045, Standard 2750. Swan 1380, Swadeshi 5140, Tata Mill 1600, and Vishnu Cotton 2040.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 820, B. Burma N. I. 172/8, Bt. Burma Pet 14/4, B. Tramway 133/12, B. Steam 315, Bundi Cement 53, Ind. Cement 375, Katni Ord 302/6, Katni Defd 1360 xd., New India Insurance 22/8, Tata Iron Ord 115, Tata Iron Defd 665, Tata New Ord 100, Tata Iron New dfd. 560, Tata Hydro 945, Tata Oil 97/8 and Scindia Steam 11.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 19

The Market has resumed its quiet level, enquiry for the Continent having subsided Practically all available July/August space for U. K. Continent has been booked up Other directions remain quiet Rates remain unchanged,

London, Liverpool, Dundee, (Less 10 per cent. not exceeding S. 5 per ton).
Jute per 50 c. ft. July, S.45.
Cotton per 50 c. ft. July, 45.
Linseed per 20 cwt. July, 45
Gunnies per 50 c. ft. July 50
Hides per 50 c. ft. July, 50
Tea per 50 c. ft. July, 57/6.

August/September S. 5 more

Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg:—
Jute per 50 c. ft. July, S.35
Hides per 50 c. ft. July, 35
Linseed per 20 cwt, July, 35
Gunnies per 50 c. ft. July, 40.

August/September S. 5 more

Dunkirk (Less 5 per cent. rebate):—
Jute per 50 c. ft. S.45,
Linseed per 20 cwt., 45,
Gunnies per 50 c. ft. 50.
Boston, New York-Philadelphia (S.5 extra up to 500 T):—
Jute and Gunnies per 40 c. ft., S.40.
Shellac per 40 c. ft. 40.
Calcutta Coal Freight Market:—

CALCUTTA COAL FRIEGHTS.

The Market is absolutely dull with an almost complete lack of enquiry for tonnage. August export Licenses for all directions have been most sparingly issued.

No fixtures have been reported.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Edward Gait resigns Indian Civil Service with effect from 1st January, 1921. Mr. J. Chaudhari succeeds Dr. Sarbhadhikari on the Repressive Laws Committee.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. F. Campbell is appointed Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibsi, and Capt. C. G. Snelling posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Peshin. Lieut.-Coll R. W. Knox granted five months and 27 days leave. Major H. R. Lawrence posted as Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk. Captain G. L. Mallam posted as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Banu. Khan Bahadur Mir Sharbat Khan placed as special duty in connection with famine relief in Baluchistan.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

It is declared that fees charged in respect grant or renewal under Indian Arms Rules, 1920, are a source of provincial revenue.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. C. Milward, Conservator of Forests posted to Bengal relieving Mr. J. R. P. Ghent, who reverts to his substantive post.

The Department of Commerce prohibits import of "Weekly Islamic News" published by the Islamic Information Bureau, London, under the Sea Customs Act.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Vithaldas Thakersey has been elected a member of the Legislative Assembly by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association vice Mr. Rahimtoola, Currimbhoy, deceased. Mr. Rustomji Furdunji is nominated a member of the Legislative Assembly vice Mr. W. N. Maw resigned.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. L. C. Walton, R.E., in confirmed as senior Deputy Agent and Mr. A. Cooper officiates as Deputy Traffic Manager, North-Western Railway.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

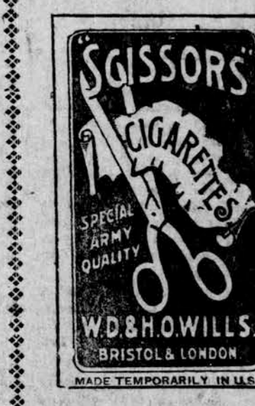
Lieut.-General Sir Richard Wapshare, Indian Army, retires from 1st June, 1921. Commissary and Major Walter John Kendall retires from 19th July, 1921. Lieut.-Col. C. W. Field, I.A., granted combined leave in India for nine months and six days pending retirement. Major W. C. E. T. Fox Mele granted six months combined leave on medical certificate.

Volunteer officers' decoration has been conferred on Major Oliver Edward McCutcheon, late of the 9th Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, I. D. F., and Major Thomas Robert Neely, late 1/26th Bengal Nagpur Railway Battalion, I. D. F.

"SCISSORS"

Rs. 50,000 COMPETITION

RESULT



FIRST PRIZE – Rs. 15,000

SECOND PRIZE Rs. 5,000 --- THIRD PRIZE Rs. 2,000

5 prizes of Rs. 500 ea.; 10 prizes of Rs. 250 ea.; 50 prizes of Rs. 100 ea.; 100 prizes of Rs. 50 ea.; & 120 prizes of Rs. 25 each. — **And 1,500 smaller prizes.**

First Prize of Rs. 15,000 .... Babu Ram Ganesh, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.
Second Prize of Rs. 5,000 .... Dhanraj Thakurdas & Co., Larkana, Sind.
Third Prize of Rs. 2,000 .... S. Chand, Esq., Barrister, Gurgaon, Punjab.

5 Prizes of Rs. 500:

KHUJA PEERBHOY VISRAM, Napier Road, Karachi ; ABANI MOHAN MOOKERJEE, 167, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta ; RAMA TRADING Co., Amritsar; J. M. SHETH, 260, China Bazar Road, Madras; F. G. B. HARDAKER, Asst, Surgeon, B. Stn. Hospital, Sialkot.

10 PRIZES OF Rs. 250:

F. BULLMORE, Tiverton Lodge, San Thome, Madras; Lt. MURRAY McLELLAN, 1st K. O. S. B., Agra; NUSSERWANI & Sons, Victory House, Camp Deolali; N. BOTHWICK, 206, Loco Quarters, Jhansi; Mrs. HENLEY-SMITH, Quetta; W. A. DALTON, Kazram Buildings, New Nagpada Road, Byculla; INDER SINGH KHOLI, 21st Lancers Dairy Meerut Cantt., PANNA LALL & Co., Quetta; Capt. BALDWIN 99th Labour Corps, Jandola. N. W. F. P.; Mrs. C. S. CHASE, 13, Bungalow, Ridge Barracks, Jubbulpore.

50 PRIZES OF RS. 100

ALI NAZIM & CO., Daligunj, Lucknow.
ALMOND P., Rest Camp, Karachi.
AJGOONKER J. R., Bandra, Dis. Thana, Bombay.
BAINES MRS. S., 2, Artillery Road, Bangalore.
BUNTER A. B., 618, Sacha Pir Road, Poona.
BILAL BROS., Church Gate Station, Bombay.
BRADY DR. J., 113th Battery, R.F.A., Lucknow.
CLIFT BANDSMAN W. J., 2nd Gloucester Regt., Gharial.
CRUIKSHANKS PIPE MAJOR W., 1st Cameron Highlanders, Kuldana.
D'SOUZA CYRIACO, R. A. Sailor's Home, Bombay.
DOWLAND CAPT. M. C., 43, Bungalow, Fyzabad.
DAVIES CPL. C., 1st Worcester Regt., Nazirabad.
DAYAL RAM, Sudder Bazar, Jubbulpore.
DIGMAN PTE. E., 3rd Worcester Regt., Fyzabad.
ELLISON J., Supdt. of Customs, Rangoon.
EDWARDS, C. Q. M. S., "A" Depot, Signal Training, Jubbulpore.
GOLDER, SGT., 119th Battery, R.F.A., Nowshera.
GUZDER, Regt., Institute, 2nd R. I. Fusiliers, Multan.
GEORGE S., Rink Theatre, Lucknow.
HILL, CPL., 1st Rifle Brigade, Cawnpore.
HARRALL SGT. T., 18th Hussars, Secunderabad.
IGHALAL SYED, Deolali.
KINE AH, Akyab.
KADER M. ABDUL, Co-operative Stores, Mhow.
KHANNA MD. KHUSHAL, R. E. Stores, Quetta.
LALL SHAM, Tindal, 106th Battery, R. F. A., Ferozepore.
MACKIN, MRS. F. M., 36 Bungalow Deolali.
MURRAY CPL. J., 1st Argyle & Sutherland Highlanders, Poona.
MONTAZUDDIN, G., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
MUKERJEE DEBI PROSAD, Moradpur, Patna.
MUKERJEE N. KUMAR, 87, Corporation Street, Calcutta.
MAGANLAL B. & CO., Khadia Road, Ahmedabad.
NUGENT, CPL., 1st Leinster Regt., Wellington.
NATH JAGAN & CO., Dagshai.
COOTE SGT. W. G., 104th Battery, R. F. A. Lahore.
ROBERTSON S. G. T. R., 1st Cameron, Highlanders Kuldana.
REES PTE, W., 1st S. W. Borderers, Jhansi.
RALPH, PTE. W. 2nd Gloucester Regiment, Upper Gharial.
SINGH JAMALA, Jhelum.
SCAILLE GNR. 99th Battery, R. F. A., Trimulgherry.
SMITH A. W., 31, Residency Road, Bangalore.
SMITH PTE., S., 2nd Beds. & Herts, Trimulgherry.
TAYLOR L/CPL. 21st Lancers, Meerut.
TUFFIN, SGT. W., 2nd Royal Warwicks, Nowshera.
THAKUR L/NAIK BHAGWAN SINGH, 1/8th Gurkhas, Malakand.
VARTIJI RAHIM KARIM, Kharadhar, Karachi.
WATTS, MRS. 245 Lytton Road, Quetta.
WALL PTE. R., 1st Border Regt Karachi.
WOLFE PTE. J., 2nd Manchester Regt., Kamptee, C. P.
WILLIAMS H. E. SGT. 111th Battery, R.F.A., Jubbulpore.

100 PRIZES OF RS. 50

AUKER DRUMMER S., 2nd Norfolks, Bareilly.
APPS SADDLER E., 17th Pk. Battery, R.G.A. Rawalpindi.
AHIR T. G., P. O. Chembur, Dis. Thana.
AHMAD M. ZAHUR, Kotwal, Bareilly Cantt.
SHARP, MRS. S., 36 Bungalow, Kilana Camp, Chakrata.
BEARER SANDAR, Landi Kotal.
BOLTON GNR. H., 112th Battery, R.F.A., Kamptee.
BHAGWANDASS P., Secunderabad.
BHATTACHARJEE S. C. Lucknow.
BARTON G. SGT., 1st Black Watch, Allahabad.
BANERJEE K. C., 78, Diamond Harbour Road, Kidderpore.
BYNE R. A., 3, Bungalow, Ferozepore.
BRADLEY, G. H. SGT., 117th Battery R. F. A. Cawnpore.
BADHRAJ B. RAM, Abbottabad.
BLENCOWE, PTE. J. F., 5th R. I. Lancers, Risalpur.
BADHSHA A. M. B., 179, Triplicane Chowk, Madras.
BURTON CORPL. F. C., 17th Repair Unit, Peshawar.
BAILEY PTE. A., 2nd Norfolks, Bareilly.
BUKSH RAHIM, 19th Royal Hussars, Muttra Cantt.
PILLAI J. W. T., Main Baz., Ootacamund.
CHAND H. C. D., Cloth Merchant, Campbellpore.
COX L/CORPL. S., 2nd Northumberland Regt., Dinapur.
CAREY, BUGLER, 2nd Somerset Light Infantry, Lucknow.
PILLAI M. S. SUBBIAH, Main Baz, Ootacamund.
DASS LAKSHMI & Sons, Barian P. O Murree Hills.
DYER SERGT., 7th Ammunition Column, Tank Corps, Peshawar.
DACOMBE A. B., 2nd Dorsets, Bangalore.
DIN ASWAR KUMAR, 2, Lal Madhan Lane, Calcutta.
DIN RUKUND (KOTWAL), 1st Black Watch, Allahabad.
EDWARDS, CORPL., 19th Royal Hussars, Muttra.
O'FARRELL, L/CORPL., 2nd Royal Irish Regt., Chakrata.
FEAVER Pte., D., 2nd Dorsets, Bangalore.
GOMES D. V., ASST. SURG., British Station Hospital, Belgaum.
GABRIEL J., Coffee Shop Depot, Kasauli.
GOPALAN M. K., Spencer's Refreshment Room, Cananore.
HITCHINGS G. CORPL., 2nd Royal Irish Regt., Chakrata.
HUSAN, S. E., Somerset Street Camp, Karachi.
HEAD MASTER, Bazar School, Darjeeling.
IRANI K. RUSTOM, Opposite P. O. No. 5, Colaba.
JACK CHEERFUL, B. L. Line, Nowgong.
JOSEPH, E. D., C/o Crowder & Co., Ballard Road, Bombay.
JUNIOR N. C. O.'S MESS., K. Battery, R. H. A. Risalpur.
KAMATH, M. N., Big Bazar, Calicut.
KHAN NANA, C/o Contractor, 1st Black Watch, Allahabad.
KAPOOR K. CHAND, Lal Kurti Bazar, Rawalpindi.
KHAN NASIR M., Saharanpur.
KEMP, PTE. G., 2nd Norfolks, Bareilly.
LALL T. R. G., General Merchant R. R. Bazar, Bareilly.
LAIT A. V. TRUMPETER, Royal Irish Lancers, Risalpur.
LALL BABU BROS., General Merchants, Lalkurti Bazar, Rawalpindi.
LOW J. DRIVER, 118th Battery, R. F. A., Nasirabad.
LUCAS R. A. PTE. 2nd Dorsets, Bangalore.
LAHA P. B., 3, Koilaghat Street, Calcutta.
LALCHAND S. S., General Merchants, Quetta.
LALL HIRA, Writer, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
MCNULTY J. DMR., 2nd Bn., Royal Irish Regt., Chakrata.
MEYERS K. MRS., 650, Linton Street, Entally, Calcutta.
MARHABA M. F., Fyzabad City.
MALLICK M. N., 26, Madhu Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
MARSHALL H. S., Grand Central Hotel, Mussoorie.
MENDES, TONY MASTER, 44, Cantonments, Jubbulpore.
MAULES A. S. L/CPL. C/o. Rev. P. S. Douglas, All Saints Church, Lucknow.
MD. YASIN, Jhansi.
NARAG, H. L., C/o. H. Chand, Guard, N. W. R., Rawalpindi.
NANAGRANIJI B. L., Fulagang Mahalla, Nazirabad.
O'BRIEN JOHN PTE., 2nd Royal Irish Regt., Chakrata.
O'BRIEN T., 20, Burr Road, Kirkee Cantt.
PHILLIPS, W. M., Nawabs Buildings, Lahore
PERRY H. MRS., 11/G. Temple Street, Calcutta.
PATSTON F. BDS., 2nd Royal War, Regt., Nowshera.
RAM ODE & SONS, Regt. Baniahs, 2nd Leicester Regt. Delhi.
RAHIMAN M. ABDUL, Syajee Rao Road Mysore.
REILLY J. MRS. 12th Med Battery, The Fort, Ferozepore.
RAM W. C. J., Railway Station, Rawalpindi.
RAM J. B., Mission Compound, Jullander.
RAZAK ABDUL A. G. & SONS, Lalkurti Bazar, Meerut.
NEESAM GEORGE MASTER, Diamond Lodge, Victoria Road, Karachi.
SMITH P. PTE. R. M. Police, 2nd Royal War Regt., Nowshera.
SOLOMON M., Esther Villa Garden Qrs., Karachi.
STEPHENS E. J. S/D Magistrate, Bhakkhar, Mianwali.
SWAMY & SONS, M. General Merchant, Vizianagram.
SINGLEHURST F. BOMDR., 8th Battery, R. G. A. Allahabad.
SINGH MANPHOAL & SONS, Kamboo Gate, Meerut City.
SPALL BDR., 127th Battery, R. F. A., Campbellpore.
SYLUM S., Furniture Shop, Amaguds Bazar, N. Trimulgherry.
SEN N. K., 63, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
TELUMAL & SONS, B. I. Bazar, Ambala.
TOBIN J., C/o Ralli Bros., Karachi.
TAKEKAR K. G., 63, Raviwar Peth, Poona City.
UELDIN (MD. SATI), Mati Khan Tala Fort, Rae Bareilly.
VISHUNDAS M., Michandain, Hirabad Qrs.; Hyderabad, Sindh.
WAGHMORE B. R., Camp Sadar Bazar, Ahmednagar, Deccan.
WAR MEMORIAL FUND, Hony Secy. 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, Meerut.
WEBB H. COY, SGT. MAJOR, 1st Bn., Worcester's, Ahmedabad.
WILKINS, MISS A., Durnford, Ootacamund.
WHITE PTE. A., 3rd K. R. Rifles, Mhow.
WEBB, PTE, W., 2nd Somerset Light Infantry, Lucknow.
WALKER MRS. W., Head Mistress M. & S. M. Ry. School, Arkonam
WELLS THOMPSON, H. A. British Stn. Hospital, Ranikhet.
WILCOX PTE. H., 1st Green Howards, Trimulgherry.

120 PRIZES OF RS. 25

AHMED & CO., Cash Bazar, Bangalore.
OLD CHARLIE, Fort Arcade Bazar, Delhi Fort.
ALIG. MOHD., (Driver No. 13), Indian General Hospital, Peshawar.
ALI S. SHAMSHEER, 108 Bazar, Trimulgherry.
ANDRAES MRS. B., 4, Trafalgar Square, Byculla.
AMMUDDIN S., Manager, R. A. Coffee Shop, Neemuch.
ABDULLA A. G., Foreman, Imperial Mills, Bombay.
BLANEY, B. E., Chandpur, Tippera.
BATTY, MRS. N., Section Hospital, Jubbulpore.
BENI PERSHAD, P. O. Serai Mamrej, Allahabad.
BAKER MRS. F., 14/1, Marquis Lane, Calcutta.
BURKE T. E., Signaller, 2nd West Yorks, Peshawar.
BOYCE, T. P., Belgaum.
CALVER H. BDR., 9th M. Battery, R.F.A., Nowgong.
CHAPMAN GUNNER, 43rd Battery, Jubbulpore.
CHHATBAR H. M., Chhadki Bazar, Hyderabad.
(CLEANBOY) GARNISH, 107th Battery, R. F. A., Mhow.
COLLINS, MISS E., 34, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
CHENEY PTE. L., 2nd Bn. Dorset Regt., Bangalore.
DETTIE P. A., Mission Road, Karachi.
DEMPSTER D. E., CAPTN., 1st/10th Gurkhas, Takdah, Darjeeling.
DENTON MISS D. Coimbatore.
DADSWELL MISS V., 468, Elphinstone Road, Kirkee.
DASS K. P., 3, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
D'MONTE A. D., Jail Road, Coimbatore.
EVANS G. PTE., 3rd Worcesters, Fyzabad.
ESMAIL ALIBHOY, Panwalla, Karachi.
FOGGERTY, PTE. M., 2nd R. Irish Regt., Chakrata.
EVERSON THOS. E. I. Rly., Mogalserai.
ENOS J., BANDMASTER, Ernakulam, Cochin State.
FRAIDY BEARER, Sgts. Mess, R.F.A., Rawalpindi.
FOXEN A. M., Block 331, 2nd Avenue, B. N. R. Qrs., Khargpur.
GEORGE J. H., 182, Old Fort, Secunderabad.
GIBBS, GUNNER, 101st Battery, R. G. A., Manora, Karachi.
GLADMAN PTE. F. G., 2nd Northants, Landikotal.
GEORGE CPL. S., 3rd Worcesters, Fyzabad.
GHADKI H. O., Wells Road, Ahmednagar.
HOARE J. T. PTE., 2nd Btn. Royal Welsh Regt., Nowshera.
HUNT GNR. G. 37th Battery, R. F. A., Nowshera.
HOWE J., RIFLEMAN, 1st Bn., Rifle Brigade, Benares.
HANNAH JEMADAR, 126th Battery R. F. A., Rawalpindi.
HUSSAN S. FEDA, Chuna Bhati Post 3, Bombay.
HAFIZ ABDUL, Pasrat Bazar, Jhansi.
HAFAIZ ALI MHD., J. 86-88, Rangoon Mahbla Bazar, Bombay.
HARDING A. SAPPER, No. 1 Line Corps, Signals, Karachi.
HUNT MRS. M., Next P. O. Bataram, Deccan.
IMMANUAL ALFRED, Lyon's Cinemas, Rawalpindi.
IRAIN & CO., J. R., Frere St., Camp, Karachi.
KHAN HABIB, Coffee Shop, 2nd R. Irish Regt., Chakrata.
J. JUPP, BANDSMAN, 2nd Somerset Light Infantry, Lucknow
JOHNSON F. DVR., K. Ammunition Column, R. H. A., Risalpur.
JAMES H., 10, Staff Qrs., B. I. Lines, Cawnpore.
JONES C. L. H., Loco. Qrs. 15, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
JOORA, Sweeper, 16th Queen's Lancers, Lucknow.
JHANDA J., Bungalow 231, Gough Road, Rawalpindi.
JOHNSON J. F., C/o Alliance Bank of Simla, Lahore.
HIRST, PTE. 2nd Lancs. Fusiliers, Dalhousie.
KELLY J. H. Mari Gate, Delhi.
KAY L/CPL. W. A., 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, Dalhousie.
KHAN A. B., No. 11, Ulsoor Market, Bangalore.
LEWIN K., Nurse Sister, Station Hospital, Dehra Dun.
LOBHERJI MANERJI, Rajputana.
LEALY J. TMPTR., 8th Battery, R. G. A., Fort, Allahabad.
LALL K. C. K. Nowshera.
LYONS PTE. G., 2nd West Kents, Fort, Calcutta.
MUDALIAR N. P. A., 180, Broadway, Madras.
MCKENNY D., R. P. Mission, Roorkee.
ORR, P., Tindharia.
QURESHI MD. F. KHAN, Hazara, N. W. F. P.
MALADKER K. J., Dadar, Bombay.
MATHRI, No. 6, Motor Coy., Rawalpindi.
MOHAMMED EBRAHIM, 40/1, Khandahar, Karachi.
MANKAR MADER, V., Kirkee.
RAHAMAN D., Chittagong.
NAMBERAJA S., Mercara, N. Coorg.
NATHAMUNI & SONS, 164, China Bazar Road, Madras.
NAIDU T. N. R., G. T. Madras.
O'LEARY T. P., Igatpuri.
PREECE MASTER M., 16, Married Qrs., Kasauli.
PEREIRA R. F., Jubbulpore.
PILLAI M. BABU, No. 26, Bangalore.
PEGLER E. MRS. Plough Bakery, Tundla.
RANCE V. H., Coronation Sq., Trichinopoly.
RAHIM ABDUL, 4, South Parade, Bangalore.
ROUGHLAP MRS. J. S., Trimulgherry.
RAZACK M. A., 33, Moore Market, Madras.
RAM M., Multan.
RAM DHANI, New Cloth Market, Karachi.
ROBINSON H. H., 22, Loco Block, Charbagh, Lucknow.
RAZU K., Collector's Office, Tanjore.
RAM PANDIT SHIV, Gujranwala.
SUTTON BDR., 11th M. Battery, R. G. A., Multan.
SMITH BDR., N. C., 103rd Battery, R.F.A., Agra.
SINGH J., Jhelum.
SMITH A. W. 31, Residency Road, Bangalore.
SUNNO D. M., Multan.
SOLOMON R. V., 113, Royston Civil Lines, Cawnpore.
SADASWAIN P. V. S., Naval Hospital Road, Madras.
SHUTE A. H., 14, Depot Lines, Karachi.
SMITH L/CPL. G. H. 2nd Dorsets, Bangalore.
TAIT J., PTE., 2nd R. S. Fusiliers, Barrackpore.
TOWNING Dr. W. E., Lucknow.
USMAN MD. BROS., Ahmedabad.
VINCENT J. F., 1, Tombs Road, Dilkusha.
WILLMOTT BDMS., S. 4th Rifle Brigade Quetta.
WATTS MRS. H. J. Ahmednagar.
WESLEY GNR., A. 27th Battery R.F.A., Quetta.
WILLIAMS SIGN B. V. 121st R. F. A., Peshawar.
HOPEWELL L/C, 1st Worcesters, Nasirabad.
WIGGINS PTE. A., 2nd Northants, Landi-kotal;
WOUTEISZ, ASST. SURGEON, Ahmednagar.
WARNER MISS E., Ambala.
WYMAN G. O., 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, Dinapore.
WALTON DMR. S., 1st R. W. F., Lucknow.
WAITE E. F., C.S.M. 2nd R. W. Regt. Cherat.
YEOMAN MRS. A., C/o 111th Battery R. F. A., Jubbulpore.
KAZERAMY A. RAJA, C/o G. P. O. Bombay.
CHAND DEWAN, Rawalpindi.
ALI INAYET, Saharanpur.

As it is impossible to publish the names of the winners of the 1,500 smaller prizes, the Managers of the Competition have arranged to post a complete list of prize winners to all successful competitors. The value of the prizes will be remitted to the successful competitors at the addresses given by them (in accordance with Rule No. 2 of the Competition), and also the value of the fronts received from all qualifying competitors (at the rate of two annas for each complete 50 fronts) will be remitted in a few days as soon as the cheques, Money Orders, etc., are prepared.

Attention is drawn to Rules Nos. 8 and 10 of the Competition.

Several competitors sent in fronts which could not qualify for the Competition owing to either: (1) having been received too late. (2) having omitted to enclose name and address, (3) having forwarded them by other methods than were laid down in Rule No. 2 of the Competition, or (4) having otherwise failed to qualify under the Rules.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

YORKSHIRE V AUSTRALIA,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

Sixteen thousand spectators were present when the match between the Australians and Yorkshire was resumed to-day in sunny weather. The pitch was in good condition. Yorkshire were all dismissed for 126, Holmes making 26 and Burton 31. Gregory took three wickets for 42 and McDonald three for 31.

The Australians in their second venture had made 136 for seven wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. Macartney made 33. The Australians are batting very cautiously. Scoring is very difficult owing to keen fielding.

LATER.

Five thousand people were present when match between Australia and Yorkshire entered upon its concluding stages to-day in sunny weather and on good pitch. The Australians were all dismissed for 163 Rhodes taking three for twelve and Wilson three for 35. Yorkshire could only make 113 Holmes topscoring with 43. Gregory took four wickets for ten and Mailey four for 54.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 21

Kent beat Gloster by ten wickets.

Hampshire beat Worcester by ten wickets.

Sussex beat Somerset by seven wickets. Middlesex beat Essex by 65 runs. Surrey drew with Lancashire but were leading on first innings. Notts beat Derby by 46 runs and Leicester beat Warwick by 68.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 24.

There was no play at Manchester today in the Fourth Match owing to rain.

INTER-'VARSITY SPORTS.

GLISH SPRINTER INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

A message from Cambridge (Massachusetts) states that the sprinter, Ford of Oxford, has strained his back and will be unable to compete in the Inter-'Varsity Athletic meeting. Rudd of Oxford will take Ford's place in the hundred yards. Stallard and McInnes have resumed practising.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

MOTHERLAND BEATS CANADA IN KOLAPUR CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

Recd. at 11-30 a.m. July 23..

KOLAPORE CUP:

Motherland	1083
Canada	1014

RESULTS OF LIVERPOOL CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

Recd. 8 p.m., July 24.

The Liverpool Cup was run to-day and resulted as follows:—

Abbots Trace	1
Beau ReGard	2
Attilius	3

Eight ran. The winner won by eight lengths, a length and a half separating the second from the third.

Betting:—5 to 1 against Abbots Trage, 7 to 2 against Beau Regard and 10 to 1 against Attilius.

DAVIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 24.

A message from Toronto states that Bennet Holmes (Winnipeg) Le Frambois (Montreal- and Milne (Vancouver- will represent Canada against Australia in first round of Davis Cup on July 23rd.

KING'S PRIZE WON BY A SEXAGENARIAN.

LONDON, July 21.

Recd. 0-50 a.m., July 24.

The Final of the King's Prize at Bisley was one of the finest contests which has ever been seen. Cunningham won the prize with his last shot for the well- known Scottish marksman Captain W. Gray was second with only one point less than the winner. A Canadian was the third. The King has telegraphed his congratulations to Cunningham who is a sexagenarian Northumbrian publican and non-smoker and has competed for the King's Prize eight times previously.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 24.

A telegram from New York states that in the Rhode Island Championship, Howard Voshell in the fourth round defeated Shimidzu by two sets to love breaking up the Japanese baseline play with vigorous net attacks. On previous Sunday Voshell beat Shimidzu by three sets to two.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

GOLDEN SQUARE WINS HAVELOCK PLATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA. July 23.

THE TRIAL HURDLE RACE.—Distance 1½ miles over 7 flights. Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. Hurdle race for horses W. A. & C. raised 14 lbs with penalties.

Mr. Mullick's MARBLE ROCK, 10-3, Lyons	1
Mr. Blair's DISTINGUISHED, 10-3, Nandlal	2
Mr. Bertlin's QUARTERLY, 10-3, Seastream	3

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 88; places Rs. 33 and Rs. 69.

Betting:—7 to 4 Quarterly, 5 to 2 Ancient and Modern, sixes Marble Rock, sevens Brown Fowl, twelves the others.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs 1,000, third Rs. 500. For maiden horses in the third division.

Mr. Gregory's DEMON 9-3, Pullin	1
Mr. Dee's BRUSLEE, 8-9, Grace	2
Mr. Bose's REVUE, 9-3, Young	3

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 113; places Rs. 27, Rs. 29 and Rs. 26.

Betting:—Evens Sensford, sevens Anna Bhilda, eights Revue and Demon, longer prices the others.

THE HAVELOCK PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 4,000 second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. For horses in second division W. A and C reduced 10 lbs. with penalties.

Mr. Galstaun's GOLDEN SQUARE, 8-12, H. Walker	1
Mr. Dee's KILREA, 8-12, S. Meekings.	2
Mr. Alibo's SOLO BRIDGE, 8-7, Hutchins	3

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 35; places Rs. 18 and Rs. 18.

Betting:—7 to 4 Kilrea, 5 to 2 Golden Square, fours Solo Bridge, sixes Verres eights Limton, tens the others.

THE BIBURY PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs 700, third Rs. 300. For maiden horses in fourth division W. A. and C.

Capt. Spooner's KING OF BEES, 9-3, Higgins	1
Col. Smith's DESPICABLE, 9-3, A. Walker	2
Mr. Khettry's HUGH ROE, 9-3, Reynolds	3

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 147; place Rs. 71, Rs. 28 and Rs. 80.

Betting:—3 to 2 Little Life, fours Angary fives Quanita, Golden Memory and Angary longer prices the others.

THE BENGAL PLATE. (Division I.).—Distance about 6 furlongs. Winner Rs 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. For horses in third division W. A. and C reduced 7 lbs. with penalties and allowances.

Dr. Franci's GOLDEN STREAM, 8-10. Mr. Evers	1
Mr. Willson's PICK OF THE BUNCH, 9-3, Meekings	2
Nawab of Murshidabad's WITTY SCOUT, 9-8, Pullin	3

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 40; places Rs. 17. Rs. 17 and Rs. 26.

Betting:—5 to 2 Pick of the Bunch, threes Golden Stream, fives Tete Montee and Damoiselle, sixes Witty Scout, longer prices the others.

THE BENGAL PLATE. (Division II.).—Distance about 6 furlongs. Winner Rs 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. For horses in third division W. A. and C reduced 7 lbs. with penalties and allowances.

Nawab of Murshidabad's WEDDING RING, 8-10, Pullin	1
Messrs. Louvet and Sutar's STAMFORD, 8-10. Walker	2
Mr. Galstaun's NO BALL, 8-10, Bloss	3

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 29; places Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 21.

Betting:—3 to 2 Wedding Ring, 5 to Stamford, eights No Ball, fives Royal Sign and longer prices the others.

KIRKEE RACING.

2ND DAY'S MEETING POSTPONED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 23.

The second day's racing in connection with the Kirkee Second Monsoon meeting had to be postponed indefinitely on account of the rains.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

MR. ALBERT E FLEMING ARRIVES.

An excellent series of All-Allies Boxing tournament open to all comers at all weights is in full course of preparation by the promoter Mr. Albert E. Fleming who arrived from his recent successful reason at the Empire Theatre, Calcutta, Kid D'Silva, the holder of the open All-India feather light and welter-weight championship and belt has been granted permission to box two contests at Mr. Fleming's tournament only at Bombay D'Silva does not mind giving a little weight away.

Kid D'Silva has no intention of leaving India at present the remour of his departure is therefore incorrect, D'Silva recently at the Empire Theatre, Calcutta, defeated Harry West ex-light-weight army champion in a remarkable mix-up fight West and D'Silva are to meet again in the cool weather at Calcutta Charly Monterio, India's fly-weight champion on June 20th knocked out his challenger Stanly Mascarine in the second round.

Monterio has been challenged by Walter Newman Satom, 4 lbs. of Nagpur, who recently defeated Percy Welcome at Imgtupre.

Fred Potts of Sunderland who beat George Marcar at Bombay, is returning.

Potts has challenged Kid D'Silva in a contest of 15 rounds Harry West strongly fancies Potts as winner.

Allen Brookes of Birmingham who fought a great drawn battle of ten rounds with Harry West at Mr. Fleming's last tournament at the Empire Theatre, Calcutta, June 20th, will arrive at Bombay in November to meet any man at 10 stone, six other overseas boxers will contest against all comers at their respective weights.

Earnest Vidler, 10 stone, Dublin.
Leo. Burnett, 8 stone, London.
Rupert Drew, 10 stone, Dublin.
Roy Cole, 9 stone 12 lbs., Bournmouth.
Horace Jones, 9 stone, London and M. Crawford. London, 8 stone 12 lbs.

The boxing students of the Bengal Engineering College, presented good knowledge of the game at the recent All-Allies open tournaments.

INTERNATIONAL BOMBAY ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND VERSUS SCOTLAND.

For the Inter-gymkhana Match on Monday next, the 25th instant on the Oval the following players have been selected by the Committee to represent their respective countries:—

England Goal: E. R. Perry; Backs: E. Bradley, G. E. Terry; Half Backs: L. P. S. Bourne, Morley Fox, W. A. Lowry; Forwards: P. F. Learmont, E. B. Emery, A. Stedman, C. Etherington, J. Birtwistle; Reserves: Hicks, Allum, Wills.

Scotland Goal: Ogilvie; Backs: J. A. MacLeman, Paton; Halves: J. E. Souter, C. Ireland, R. K. Hepburn; Forwards: G. T. Gillespie. O'Neil, G. E. Thow, G. Walker, H. Morren; Referee: Mr. James McGrath (Ireland).

The composition of the teams points to a great struggle between the Gymkhana's defence and attack and one of the most interesting soccer matches seen for a long time should be witnessed. As the teams now stand the delightful combination shown in the league game should again be manifest.

MATHERAN DISPENSARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There seems no reason for me to carry on any further correspondence with reference to the Matheran Dispensary question; and therefore all I can say is that if Mr. Tairsee is of the opinion that the Dispensary rules are faulty it is for him to represent all the facts to the proper authorities. But it must be remembered that by carrying those rules out neither the Colonel nor his assistants are playing the part of bureaucrats. I will gladly see the petition referred to in Mr. Tairsee's letter of to-day's date; and if it be not the work of any person who may be agitating against Col. Christian or Mr. Daudwate. I dare say it will receive due consideration at the hands of the authorities concerned. I have always been a friend of the oppressed and if my inquiries had brought to light any Dispensary Officer's unkindness to the poor, I would not have volunteered in the matter at all.—Yours, etc.

RUSTOM P. JEHANGIR.

"ANNIVERSARY OF LOKMANYA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Last year the Municipal Authorities were rather indifferent and had not closed their schools on account of the death of the Lokmanya till they were taken to task in Marathi Dailies. This year they have sufficient time to arrange to close the Schools on the 1st August on account of the Anniversary of Lokmanya and it is hoped that they will not repeat the mistake committed by them last time.—Yours, etc.

M. G. V.

Bombay, July 23.

MR. ANKLESARIA'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reply to the letter of the Secretaries of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League, appearing in your issue of the 23rd inst. I accept Mr. Padam A. Anklesaria's challenge and will meet him at 10st 12lb. in a 6 or 10 rounds contest for a cup and the best purse offered by any promoter, also I am willing to cover any side stake he would like to put up.

For further particulars please reply c/o Ralli Brothers.—Yours, etc.

(Sd.) MILTON KUBES.

Bombay, July 23.

A DENIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to a letter from Mr. Venkat Ram in your issue of the 22nd instant, I am directed to point out that there is no truth in the statement that Government have intimated to this Chamber that from any deputation which may wait on His Excellency the Governor should be excluded all those who may have applied for licenses or contracts or who may be directly or indirectly interested in the contracts.—Yours, etc.

J. K. MEHTA.
Secretary

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ADDRESS.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 6-30 p.m. when Mahatma Gandhiji, Moulana Mahomed Ali, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, will speak on "Boycott of foreign cloth."

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and even thirty-two pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and three eight pence.

Reports are coming in every day to the effect that cholera is breaking in every part of Berar. The epidemic is raging in the Akola town now for nearly a fortnight and is showing no sign of abatement. (A.P.)

WHY I AM A PUSSYFOOT.

BY M. K. HALES.

At first used as a term of reproach, and to ridicule those who wage ceaseless war against the scourge of Drink, the word "Pussyfoot" will at last be held in the highest esteem by those who now with leers and jibes seek to hold in derision the more thoughtful and more intelligent citizens of this great Empire, who seeing the writing on the wall, endeavour before it is yet too late to save the nation from its greatest curse. The word Pussyfoot is indeed well chosen, it conveys to the mind as perhaps no other word would the silent, slow, but yet inevitable force which will not fail in the end to crush and shake the life out of the rat Drink which is gnawing at the very vitals of the nation's life.

Why am I a Pussyfoot? Because I cannot close my eyes and be indifferent to the havoc caused among my fellowmen by the evil that is amongst us. Go where you will on land or sea, in any country of the world, the tale is still the same, the newspapers of every land chronicle crimes that stagger humanity, and of which three parts can be directly traced to this cause. During the last five years I have had an exceptional opportunity of seeing firsthand in many countries how the life of the community was affected, and to contrast its effects in the Eastern and Western hemispheres. For two years I served in the ranks in H. M. Forces, and when I reflect on my experiences at Aldershot, when in that town on pay nights the streets were rendered hideous by the coarse brawls of soldiers, who with worse jokes and linked arms singing a drunken chorus as they swayed in groups down the roadway. Then on the transport en route to Gallipoli, the call at Malta, where a number of men were returned to England with unmentionable diseases as the result of that last carousal at Plymouth the night before we sailed. Of the men soddened with rum lying worse than animals in the trenches sleeping off the ill effects of a raid on the rum cask in camp. Six months in Gallipoli, and Egypt, with the army disgraced in Cairo and Alexandria with the houses off ill fame in the worst parts of the cities crowded nightly with young men who six months before were the delight of their parents, with a bright future in prospect. The effect of War, do you say? No, a thousand times no; eighty per cent. of the forces had then not seen a shot fired, but the drink fiend had them in its clutch and few escaped unscathed. In the war zone itself what a difference there would have been if the vintages of the Champagne country had been poured down the sewers before the German hordes by their libations made themselves worse than savage beasts, leading a wilderness behind them.

Why am I a Pussyfoot indeed? Because I realise that in the strenuous times ahead of us, with competition more keen than ever before, I must keep myself physically fit for the struggle, and not poison my system with a vicious irritant which saps my manhood, muddles my brain, and lowers my standard of efficiency.

The old exploded idea that alcohol is necessary as a stimulant has long since given way to more modern research and scientific analysis as to the evil effects of alcohol on the human system.

But to the ordinary man, the man in the street with no special medical knowledge can see for himself as to how alcohol is barred when any physical effort of a strenuous character is needed. How the athlete training for a race, of football cuptie is barred altogether from drink of any kind. Why? You ask, for the simple reason that the physical and mental capabilities deteriorate immediately alcohol, no matter how small in quantity is introduced into the human system. Some men treat their bodies far worse than they would treat their horses or dogs. Other things being equal the man who is free from the taint of drink will assuredly outdistance the man who dabbles however little in the poison. But if drink is a curse in temperate climes, how much more terrible are its effects in the tropics. How often have I seen men in first class jobs, discharged and in disgrace return home, with promising careers prematurely ended. And how often we hear the moderate drinker say with contempt and disdain, O poor fellow! he should have known when to stop, he should have known when he had enough. How can any man know that he is the strong man, the one who can always pull up when he wishes, the drunkard in the gutter to-day was a moderate drinker once, drunkards are not made in a day. It is like a slow creeping paralysis which slowly but surely wrecks a man's moral fibre, before he realises what has happened.

The world is slowly recovering from the devastating effects of the most terrible war in history, but it is a world vastly different from what it was before. It is a world lax in its morals, with crowded divorce courts and an unprecedented number of illegitimate children. The weaker sex fell an easy pray to the unprincipled scoundrels at home, homes broken up, children scattered, and those unborn even offered for adoption before they see the light of day, an extravagance in expenditure, a craze for amusement of every kind; jazz, buuny hugs and other so called dances, the product of a disordered fancy, take the place of the more reasonable enjoyments of ten years ago; until one sometime wonders whether the nation has arrived at its zenith, and shortly will be in the first stages of the inevitable and irrevocable decay which overtook the empires of Babylon and Rome.

We are too apt to imagine that the British Empire is destined to lead the world for ever. It will do so for as long as its citizens are physically and mentally fitted to occupy that position, and not for a moment longer. A more virile nation will take our place. The weaker will go to the wall.

America under Prohibition.

Let us for a few moments turn our eyes across the Atlantic to the United States. What is the position there to day with regard to the Drink question? From the eastern to the western seaboard of that great country it is illegal to supply one glass of intoxicating liquor to any one of its two hundred million inhabitants. "Oh it will never last, that law will soon be repealed!" I hear some one say. Fools, do they overlook the fact that prohibition in America is no new thing. For the past twenty years some of the states have been "dry", and that before the present law was universally adopted more than half of the United States were under prohibition, and not one of those states that adopted prohibition has ever repealed that law. It has been tested, and it has been found satisfactory, for by the cold calm, unbiassed statistics of the police reports, it has been found that crime in all the "dry" states has diminished by nearly half, and the lunacy commissioners report a similar reduction of the mentaliy deficient synchronising with the introduction of Prohibition. Some people will tell you that this movement is owing to the agitation of a few teetotal cranks, and that the country will soon return to its senses. I am no great admirer of America, I do not forget the two years and a half they were shirkers and held aloof in the War of Armageddon, how the almighty dollar was their first and only consideration, and even when peace is declared they shuffle out of their responsibilities in making the world a safe place to live in. No I say I have no great admiration for a nation who left little Belgium to attempt to drive back the Prussian flood, and whose Admirals were told not to let England pull wool over their eyes, and not to pull our chestnuts out of the fire. But I do admire the foresight and forethought evinced by that Republic in making their nation one hundred per cent. effective in brain and muscle, in cutting out the canker which is eating the heart out of every nation in the world. I have just returned from a three years business trip through India, Burma, the Malay States, Siam, China, Japan, Korea, Manchuria, the Philippine Islands, Portuguese East Africa, Natal, the Transvaal, The Orange Free State, and Cape Colony, and what do I find in every country I have visited. Britain is losing her hold in every market, the Japanese and American, have trebled and quadrupled their business in these countries, while British exports to our own colonies are insignificant in comparison. Standardisation and mass production in the United States have made it possible that the American workman can earn double the wages that is paid for similar work in England, but he turns out three times the amount of work in the same time, and which must and does give him a prodigious advantage. And this result was achieved before Prohibition in America became universal, what will it become now that every ounce of work is being obtained from labour throughout the States. With our greatest competitor in trade reaping this undeniable advantage, what are our prospects of competing with anything like a fair chance of success. Unless we follow her example we are going the way to lose every market in the world. We shall lose not only our trade but we are fast losing our supremacy in the mercantile marine, and the money market will have New York for its centre instead of London. The writing is on the wall. Is it too late to save ourselves, or is the whisky bottle to be our downfall. It was not long ago that the Premier informed us that the drink was a far more serious enemy than Germany.

Five Million Pounds a week spent on drink.

Before the war Great Britain spent the nice little sum of £165,000,000 a year on drink, and now when the world is supposed to have been purified by War, the amount has risen to over £260,000,000 Five million pounds sterling every week thrown in the gutter, for no possible benefit, but the reverse, and we are told to economise at every possible end.

I remember that at the opening of a reservoir in Hong Kong two years ago the Governor of the Colony in his speech said that out of every 100 men in the civil service in Hong Kong not 50 lived to enjoy his pension, more than half killed themselves by drink. The time has gone by for sneers jibes and attempts at ridicule, our national life is in the balance, we have to face the fact of our survival or decay as a first class nation, and with the example of our greatest commercial rival before us surely we will not commit national suicide by persisting in our folly to our certain undoing in the future. For fifty thousand miles have I travelled the world the last three years, and I return to my country fearful for its future, yet hoping that wise counsels will prevail and that this magnificent Empire on which the sun never sets may for years to come see its flag unfurled, flying in all the uttermost parts of the earth, the symbol of a sober people, free from the trammels of the Drink.

"TEMPERANCE MEETING OF PARSIS,'.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public meeting of Parsis was held last evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidentship of Dr. (Miss) Jerbanoo Edalji Mistri. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Literature bearing on Humanitarianism, including copies of "Shree Jiv Daya" was freely distributed.

At the outset Mr. Russi J. Bhesania recited, with the aid of a humonium, a special poem in praise of God, also two songs against animal slaughter, after which Mr. Kharshedji J. B. Wadia delivered an interesting lecture on "Vegetarianism." Citing facts and figures he showed how flesh eating was detrimental to human beings, not only scientifically, but also hygienically. The very construction of human structure which resembled that of the monkey, who is non-carnivorous, proves that man was destined by nature to be frugivorous. Apart from that, he asked the audience to look at the question from the humanitarian point of view, and his pathetic appeal to the audience to abstain from meat diet and thus to save horrors perpetrated on the dumb animals every day, and to save them from the cruel knives of butchers, went home to the hearers.

Mr. Dhanjibhai D. Gilder then spoke on the "Vice of Drink." With the help of charts and illustrations he showed the horrors of drink, and the misery, and ruination that it entailed not only on the unfortunate people who were addicted to it but their most unfortunate children who had to suffer through the sins of their thoughtless parents. He showed how abstainers were physically stronger than the tipplers or drunkards, how mortality among the children of the latter was higher than the children of the former (abstainers) and ridiculed the mistaken notion of some persons who believed liquor or beer was beneficial. The lantern slides were then shewn. The slide showing Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, was received with cheers.

The President then congratulated the speakers on the able lectures delivered by them. She quite agreed with what was said by Mr. Gilder, and added that the movement started by Mahatma Gandhi against drink traffic was quite just and opportune and wished all right-minded persons would accord it their whole-hearted support. She characterised in strong terms the vice of drink and the concomitant evils to which many of her co-religionists were addicted, which, she was out spoken to emphasise, hardly reflected credit to the name of the great community which, for exercising those evils from it, needed not only one Rathestar Mandal but several such mandas among it. The songs sung by the girls of the Empress High School added to the importance of the function which was a huge success for which Mr. Wadia and his co-worker Mr. Banaji deserve thanks. Such funotions can with great success be repeated in other localities inhabited by Parsees, such as Grant Road, Byculla and Parel.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Mr. Solomon's lecture on "The Art of Ajunta" at the Y. W. C. A., Mayo Road, 6-30 p.m.

Women's University Settlement, First Classical Concert, Y. W. C. A. Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, Council Hall, Poona.

TUESDAY, July 26.

Polling Day for G Ward, Agar Bazaar, Prabnadevi, Mahim.

WEDNESDAY, July 27.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

The Agricultural Implements Co., Ld., Annual Genl. Meeting, 6 Rummum Street, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ord. Genl. Meeting, New Queen's Road, 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique L. Marquis etc., per the Karoa (and also for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in S. Africa- close at 9 a.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

NAIDU.—Mrs. Sundrabai, wife of Mr. P. P. Naidu of the Advance Motor Company Bombay, died in Poona on Saturday, the 16th July. Greatly mourned.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Economic Boycott Committee appointed by the Congress will meet on Monday at 3-0 p.m. at the Presidency Association Rooms.

G WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of management of the G Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day in the Office of the Committee at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

ANOTHER CHARKHA SPINNING CLASS.

Mrs. Z. Haji Yoosuf Subani writes:—"As desired by Mahatma Gandhi another class for teaching Charkha spinning is opened at my residence at Mazdeayasnan Mahal, Nepean Sea Road. All ladies desirous of learning to spin on the charkha re awelcome every day between 4 and 6 p.m."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Ordinary Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 27th July, at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Papers to be read: (1) "The Province of Folklore in Religion, Law and Science," by J. A. Saldanha, Esq., B.A., LL.B., and (2) "An Iranian Legend of the Use of Plant Sidah (rue)," by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D., C.I.E. Members and friends are invited to attend.

COLLAPSE OF BUILDING.

THREE MEN KILLED.

The enquiry with regard to the circumstances under which the deaths of Sarjoo Kaloo, Devi Manaji and Saba Dhakoo, who were killed by the fall of a portion of a building known as Chandiwala Chawl, at Currey Road, on the 11th instant was resumed at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner.

Bhagwatiprasad Dwarkaprasad, a Rent Contractor, deposed that he with two others, was engaged in collecting rents of two Chawls of Chandiwalla. The landlord was Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed. The owner of the Chawl was responsible for repairs to the building. The work of the witness was to collect rents and attend to the water taps. The repairs that had been ordered by the Municipality had to be carried out by the owner to whom a notice to the effect from the Municipality had been addressed. The landlord received many notices, but did not carry out repairs and was fined many a time by the Court. The landlord sued the witness in the High Court for the recovery of the rent which had not been paid for March-April, 1921, as he (the witness) could not recover the amount from the tenants who refused to pay the rent, because the repairs had not been carried out. No rent had been paid since for the same reason. The witness did not effect any repairs. The water closets and bathrooms were in a very bad condition and to which the attention of the landlord was drawn.

After two tenants had been cross-examined further enquiry was adjourned.

As Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru has regretted his inability to preside over the U. P. Liberal Conference, the Reception Committee has invited Munshi Narain Persad Asthana, M.L.C., of Allahabad to accept the presidentship. (A.P.)

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"WHAT AILS INDIA."

The National Literature Publishing Company beg to announce that their second publication, "WHAT AILS INDIA" is out and copies are being sent to those who have already registered their names. Copies of the book are available for sale in all important bookstalls in Bombay or the office of the Company, opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaon, Bombay, for Rupee one only.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, July 25, 1921.

STOP THE WAR!

At a time when the Greek army is advancing in Anatolia—with the help of "asphyxiating gas and flame-throwers" as the "Near East" correspondent in Constantinople was good enough to inform us some time back—the cry of "Champions of Christendom" and "the last crusade" against Islam is certain to be raised again in England and it is being raised, so far without affecting the British Government's declaration of neutrality. That the cry is not without the sympathy of certain governmental circles, the English Press informs us and we could have guessed. Moreover that desperate attempts, though in the nature of feelers, have more than once been made to rouse public sentiment against the declaration of neutrality and in favour of a British intervention on the side of Greece, is now no secret for the British public so we fail to see why it should be one for the the Indian public. It is only fair, however, that the Indian public should acknowledge, what is recognised in England, that if those desperate attempts have failed it is owing principally to the stout resistance offered by the Government of India and the India Office, headed by Mr. Montagu.

We can imagine that Lloyd George and Curzon thought that they had "dished" the India Office when they were able to say: "Look here! Your nationalist Turks have executed a British Indian subject, the harmless Mustafa Saghir, simply for wishing to promote an understanding between England and Angora." We can imagine that Mr. Montagu at first was staggered when he heard the news; because the said Mustafa Saghir and his activities were quite unknown to him, the India Office and the Foreign Office pulling different ways and the said Mustafa being familiar of the Foreign Office. Musatfa Saghir was depicted as a mild idealist who for sentimental reasons went to Anatolia as a missionary, preaching peace and goodwill between the British Empire and the Turks. Happily Mr. Montagu's sense of Indian feeling in the matter was correct, and he held firm; for Mustafa Saghir, alas! was no idealist, but a very ordinary and ignoble kind of spy—a spy in time of war, and a war in which Britain had declared neutrality! A "Morning Post" correspondent, claiming to have had access to first hand reports of the trial, has stated that the prisoner (Mustafa Saghir) admitted having come to Angora under British instructions and that Lord Curzon had, "in part" given him those instructions. How he had obeyed the said instructions was revealed in the communications sent by him to the British authorities, and in the evidence of a Turkish accomplice who had turned informer. The documents were not concerned with "establishing an amicable feeling" nor did they at all suggest the mild idealist. They gave the address of Kemal Pasha's residence, the number of the motor car and details of his daily life and movements. The aim of Mustafa's mission as brought out at the trial has been described by one English writer as "of the Russian intervention sort, directed towards discovering elements of disruption in Anatolia and to encouraging rebellions. This," says the English writer quoted, "is no cause for war."

We quite agree. But is this strict neutrality? Is it not rather calculated to confirm the nationalist Turks in the opinion forced on them by very harsh experience that England is relentlessly hostile to their national aspirations, and that, despite professions of a change of British policy and the cajolery which Bekir Sami Bey received in London, the policy of England remains still the same? Is it not in itself sufficient to make them place their last hope—or despair—on Soviet Russia? To-day we hear that Soviet Russia has ordered general mobilisation, which means that the curtain is now ringing up for the great war in Asia. We have said that the Government of India has done much for India in this matter. Can it not do more? Can it not avert this world catastrophe—a war of which the stake is no less than the British Empire in the East? Will it not put forth the whole force of India, having all India with it in this matter, to oblige the British Government to do full justice to the Turks. An assurance that, in any case, whatever happens, the Treaty of Sevres will be revised and Greece turned out of Thrace and Anatola; the immediate release of all Turkish nationalist leaders now in British hands, and one authoritative, sharp rebuke to Greece—who is now acting in disobedience to the expressed will of the Allies—would have a wonderful effect on Turkish patriotic feeling at this juncture and, we verily believe, would stop the war. If England now does justice to the Asiatic peoples, she will find in them a loyal and a strong support for centuries to come. It is her injustice only which gives power to Bolshevism and makes of it a dangerous menace. It is the proper business of the Government of India to insist that justice shall be done to Asiatic peoples for the sake of India and the British Empire and humanity.

A GREAT EXAMPLE.

There is a problem which confronts every nation which is threatened with a rapid growth of industrialism. It is how to check the rush from country into town. In England, taken by surprise as people were by the rapid growth of towns like Manchester and Birmingham, it was only after the mischief to the nation's health and manhood had been done irrevocably that anyone began to think of remedies for the said mischief: such as reviving village industries, village governments and institutions, and making village life attractive to the people. In India, where agriculture can in most places be reckoned only half an occupation, since it does not occupy its practitioner for more than half the year, the need of fostering small industries which people can pursue in the pure air and decent moral atmosphere of country places is self-evident, if a rush to manufacturing centres is to be prevented, with its inevitable ill effect on health and character. In this connection we applaud the excellent example set by Mr. A. B. Godrej, perhaps the leading industrialist of India so far as inventiveness, resource and patriotic feeling are concerned. This gentle man has promised to devote the profits of his business hence forth to the fostering of small industries and the establishment of individuals Indian birth in small holdings, with little factory attached, in country places to the introduction of new industries capable of being carried on in healthy circumstances from other countries of the world by sending Indian youths of promise to learn the practice of them in those countries; and so in time to make of India a really self-supporting continent, industrially as well as agriculturally, without that deterioration of the nation's standard of physical health and moral character which always follows the town system of industrialism. We are told that the idea of doing this good work has been the guiding star of Mr. Godrej in his path to fortune. A more noble and useful ideal it would be hard to imagine and we hope that Mr. Godrej will be spared to realise it fully, and that other wealthy men of India will be moved to follow his example.

Notes of the Day.

"Democracy" in Mespot.

While Reuter has been "gushing" to the Indian public from time to time, about the candidature of Emir Feisul to the throne of Mesopotamia, he appears to be strangely silent about the circumstances attending the entry of the Emir into Baghdad and his acclamation as "King of Iraq." We have to depend on the Baghdad correspondent of the "Pioneer" for that important news. According to a special cable received by our Allahabad contemporary the Emir was proposed, seconded and unanimously accepted as "King of Iraq" by the Council of Ministers on the 11th. A resolution of the Council to this effect was forwarded to the British High Commissioner, who, according to a Press communique, has declared that, while he has every reason to believe that the resolution of the Council represents the prevailing feeling of the country, yet it is incumbent upon him before intimating his concurrence to obtain a direct expression of the assent of the people. He has, therefore, requested the Council of Ministers to instruct the Ministry of the Interior to take administrative steps to obtain "a formal expression of the wishes of the people". The precise manner in which this will be effected will, we are told, be announced in due course. But, to be a little frank, are not the King-makers in Mesopotamia putting the cart before the horse in setting up the Emir on the "gadi" first and obtaining "popular sanction" for the same afterwards? By the way, when and where did the Emir make the speech which has wounded the susceptibilities of the French Government? Not, we hope, soon after his accession to the throne of Iraq!

The Spirit of Reform.

How our "sympathetic bureaucrats" interpret the spirit of the Reforms is well illustrated by the way those responsible for drafting the Bombay Legislative Council Rules have sought to define the Governor's power of appointing non-official secretaries to the Council. Section 52 (4) of the Government of India Act has laid down that "The Governor of a Governor's Province may at his discretion appoint, from among the non-official members of the local legislature, Council Secretaries, who shall hold office during his pleasure and discharge such duties in assisting members of the Executive Council and Ministers as he may assign to them." Here it is evidently the object of the authors of the Act to train as many Indians as they can in the art of Government, and, therefore, the non-official secretary was to be initiated both in the Council and the Ministry. But our local bureaucrats have availed themselves of the word "may" instead of "shall" and have interpreted, to their own satisfaction, in the Bombay Legislative Council Rules, that there the "Council" means the "Legislative Council" and that "Secretary" means "a secretary to the Council and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary." Pursuant to this arbitrary interpretation, the Legislative Council Manual on page 200, sec. 13, is made to state that "The Secretary, and such assistants of the Secretary, as the Governor considers to be necessary, shall be appointed by order in writing by the Governor and shall hold office during his pleasure." That is to say, the Governor may or may not appoint any non-official secretaries and even if he appoints any, the functions of such a secretary will be restricted only to the Legislative Council and the laudable object of sec. 52 (4), viz., that such non-official secretary is to "discharge such duties in assisting members of the Executive Council and Ministers as he may assign them" is to be entirely frustrated. So much for the anxiety of our local bureaucrats to "co-operate" with Indians and to train them in the art of government!

The Bandra Slaughter-house.

The scandal of the Bandra slaughter-house continues unabated. We know of a European, used to English ways of killing animals for food, who was lately made to vomit by the sight of it. He described to us an old Mohammedan under the influence of opium staggering round with an old broken Taj Mahal Hotel small table-knife, and the horror of the rest of his description passes words. When will the Muslims of Bombay, who are principally concerned in public opinion, realise the affront to their religion, and the slur upon their reputation among civilised communities, involved in the existing state of things? And when—oh, when—will the authorities insist on proper sanitation in connection with that horrid torture house and shambles? It is not wonderful that many Europeans in Bombay, who have come to hear of the abomination, are becoming vegetarians. Even at Green's Restaurant a regular vegetarian dinner is now offered nightly as alternative to the meat menu, and we have noticed several Europeans choosing it.

Drink Advertisements.

We have had innumerable letters in the past few weeks complaining that, after the "Chronicle" had declared itself upon the side of total abstinence from strong drink, advertisements of alcoholic liquor still appeared in the paper. Our correspondents seem to think that it is very simple for us to annihilate a number of our advertisers at a single blow; they do not realise that business relations do not as a rule admit of summary jurisdiction, without grave dislocation and some measure of injustice. If they think, as some of them would seem to think, that we have been unaware of the anomaly, or indifferent to it, they are wrong. But various matters had, in justice to the advertisers, to be considered: the nature and the term of contracts, sums prepaid etc. Now we have succeeded in eliminating all strong drink advertisements from the "Chronicle" excepting one, which represents a long contract with a foreign firm. And they are long will disappear.

HOW INDIA'S INDUSTRY WAS RUINED.

HISTORY RECALLED.

(BY MAHADEV H. DESAI.)

"We have during the period of a quarter of a century compelled the Indian territories to receive our manufactures; our woollens, dury free, our cottons at 2½ per cent., and other articles in proportion; while we have continued during that period to levy almost prohibitory duties, or duties varying from 10 to 20, 30, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 per cent. upon articles, the produce from our territories. Therefore, the cry that has taken place for free trade with India has been (for) a free trade from this country, not a free trade between India and this country. . . . The decay and destruction of Surat, of Dacca, of Murshidabad, and other places where native manufactures have been carried on, is too painful a fact to dwell upon. I do not consider that it has been in the fair course of trade; I think it has been the power of the stronger exercised over the weaker."—(Montgomery Martin.)

Mr. Brocklehurst: The fact that weavers either in the one country or the other, must be sacrificed, and that sacrifice having already taken place in India, you wish to revive the population of India at the expense of this country?

Mr. Martin: I do not wish to revive it, but I wish to prevent continued injury to India. But it does not necessarily follow that the weavers of England would be destroyed by admitting the natives of India to compete with them in this country, because the natives of India have no power-looms and no means of employing skill and capital to the extent that the manufactures of Glasgow and Manchester have.

Mr. Brocklehurst: The questions that have been asked refer entirely to fine fabrics which cannot be woven by power. The question is, whether we are to give up fine weaving in this country, or to retain it?

Mr. Martin: If it is only to be retained at the expense of injustice to India, my answer is, that England ought to act with justice, no matter what the result may be. That she has no right to destroy the people of a country which she has conquered, for the benefit of herself, for the mere sake of upholding any isolated portion of the community at home.

Mr. Brocklehurst: When the transfer of India to the Government of this country took place in 1833 (*sic*) the destruction of weaving in India had already taken place and therefore it is not a question of destruction, for that is past; and we have it in evidence that India is an agricultural rather than a manufacturing country, and that the parties formerly employed in manufactures are now absorbed in agriculture. Does it occur to you that there is an object in this country, if manufacturers are displaced, for the people to turn to agriculture?

Mr. Martin: I do not agree that India is an agricultural country; India is as much a manufacturing country as an agricultural; and he who would seek to reduce her to the position of an agricultural country seeks to lower her in the scale of civilisation. I do not suppose that India is to become the agricultural farm of England; she is a manufacturing country, her manufactures of various descriptions have existed for ages, and have never been able to be competed with by any nation wherever fair play has been given to them. I speak not now of her Dacca Muslins and her Cashmere shawls, but of various articles which she has manufactured in a manner superior to any part of the world. To reduce her now to an agricultural country would be an injustice to India.

The note on "Mr. Gandhi's new phase" in the "Times of India" and "The Chronicle's" criticism thereon in the article headed "Purification or Punishment?", put one forcibly in mind of a controversy that raged in 1840. The East India Company, having then been compelled, under the terms of the charter that was renewed in 1833, "to discontinue and abstain from all commercial business in India, began to evince a sudden interest in India and her manufactures, and in 1840 presented a petition to Parliament for the abolition of all duties which fell heavily on the Indian industries. Mr. Brocklehurst in the quotation at the top was on the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to report on the petition, and he represented the British manufacturer. The question and answers between him and Mr. Montgomery Martin, a much travelled student of affairs in the Eastern Colonies and India, though relating to a controversy that took place 80 years ago appear to be as fresh as though they took place to-day, and the "Times" criticism is a sad reminder of the fact that the tribe of Brocklehursts is not yet extinct. The question then as now was between the British interests and injustice to India and the critics of to-day would have British interests absolutely safeguarded, even at the expense of continuing injustice to India. Probably the wounds were then too green to set the rapacious injustice in high relief, and the brazen-facedness of the cry of British interests is not quite apparent to-day on account of our having been accustomed to the agony of the wounds by the passage of time.

However much the article of the "Times" was based on a confusion of thought, it attempted to show that the boycott of foreign cloth was intrinsicaly wrong inasmuch as it would result in punishment of both Mr. Gandhi's friends and enemies. It is my purpose here to show how an act of duty differs from acts of punishment, how England has reared her edifice of trade on shameless acts of punishment, how we have been occasionally party to those acts and how having had a clear measure of those sins we should prepare ourselves for purification commensurate with them.

An instance of pure Swadeshi, of the type that is to-day proposed by Mr. Gandhi, that is, of a boycott of *all* foreign cloth is afforded by the history of England in the eighteenth century before she had begun to enjoy any political sway in India. The British manufacturer was seriously alarmed by the "passion for coloured Indian calicoes" which Queen Mary had helped to

(Continued on page 8.)

IRISH PEACE.

NO BASIS FOR FORMAL CONFERENCE

MR. DE VALERA RETURNS TO IRELAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. at 11-30 a.m. July 23.

An official communique states that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera conferred for an hour to-day. The basis for a formal conference has not yet been found. Mr. De Valera has made arrangements to return to Ireland tomorrow and he will communicate with Mr. Lloyd George again after further discussion with his colleagues.

APPREHENDED HITCH IN IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

MR DE VALERA TO SUBMIT PROPOSAL TO DAIL EIREANN.

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 23.

While in some quarters in Dublin it is feared that an hitch has occurred in the Irish Negotiations, well-informed circles generally are still optimistic. There is no disposition shown to consider that negotiations have been broken off but it is expected that Mr. De Valera will submit the whole case to the Dail Eireann which can modify any inadvisabe pledges entered into before Mr. De Valera's conversations with Mr. Lloyd George. Well informed quarters in London are confident that the Irish Delegation will soon return to London.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 24.

It is pointed out that the most hopeful sign in the Irish situation is the continuance of truce. Lord Crewe in the House of Lords last night optimistically declared that if the negotiations proved successful and at present he was glad to say that they seemed charged with hope, it was conceivable that an assembly of Parliament might be necessary in the autumn. It is pointed out that Mr. De Valera and his colleagues were elected by Dail Eireann on Republican ticket and therefore do not possess the authority to abate the demand.

Prominent Irishman in London last night declared that they were no less optimistic than they were two days ago.

FAREWELL TO DE VALERA.

CONFIDENT OF ULTIMATE SUCCESS.

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 24.

Mr. De Valera leaving for Dublin took farewell of a small but enthusiastic crowd of the partisans whom he addresses in Irish and English. He said that the immediate future was uncertain but he was very confident of the ultimate success of the cause.

MR. DE VALERA IN DUBLIN.

WANTED DEEDS AND NO WORDS.

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 24.

A later message says that Mr. De Valera was in good spirits when he arrived in Dublin where he was accorded a tremendous reception. In response to appeals from the crowd for a speech Mr. De Valera said:—

"By acts and not by talking will nation achieve freedom. If we act in the future as we have during the past two years we shall not have talk about peace; we shall have peace.

GENERAL SMUTS.

VISITS IRELAND NEXT WEEK.

DE VALERA TO SUBMIT GOVT'S OFFER TO DAIL EIREANN.

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 24.

General Smuts is spending the week-end, in the country, with some South African friends, but there is reason to believe that he will visit Ireland, early next week, and probably will leave for Dublin on July 25th. Prior to his arrival Mr. De Valera will have submitted, to the Dail Eireann, Government's offer, and in view of the persistent report that the offer includes the Dominions Home Rule on the Lines of the South African Constitution, General Smuts will render very valuable assistence, and will be able to give both Mr. DeValera and Sir J. Craig first-hand information of its working.

His visit will probably involve a further postponement of his departure to South Africa, which, an any case, is likely, now that Mr. Meighen has cancelled his passage. The work of the Conference has been speeded up to meet Mr. Meighan's wishes but it is impossible to conclude by July 31st when Mr. Meighen is due to sail, and indeed some of the Committees are still sitting and do not report till the next week. This, combined with the delay in arranging the Pacific and the Disarmament Conferences, has upset the arrangements for the departure of the delegations and Mr. Meighen will probably sail on August 4th. Thus an extra fortnight is allowed for the discussion of the most important of the unfinished business, for example the development of Empire Air Communications, etc.

GREEK HOPES OF VICTORY.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF IMMENSE BOOTY.

KEMALISTS STILL OPTIMISTIC

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 23.

Athens.—Military circles are of opinion that the capture of Eskishehr practically puts an end to the war with Kemalists. It is reported that Greeks have captured immense booty including 180 guns and a thousand prisoners. A further report states that Kemalists are fleeing in disorder hotly pusued but, on the other hand, a telegram from Constantinople says that the Chief of the Kemalist General Staff declares that losses of territory and fortresses are of secondary importance and that the army has retired to pre-arranged positions without serious fighting. He declares himself to be confident of the outcome of the struggle.

GREEK OCCUPATION OF ESKISHEHR.

REPORTED PURSUIT OF ENEMY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. at 11-15 a.m. July 23.

An Athens message says it is officially announced that the Greeks have occupied Eskishehr and continue to pursue their enemy with precision and rapidity.

REPORTED ROUT OF KEMALIST ARMY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 22.

Athens.—Newspapers are filled with details of the Capture of Eskishehr. They declare that extreme disorder prevails in the Kemalist Army which was taken by surprise and abandoned munition dumps and stores. The Turkish Army was heavily bombed by Greek aeroplanes and pursued by tanks and cavalry as it retreated.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN PERSIA.

ADJUSTMENT BETWEEN FOREIGN OFFICE AND INDIAN VOTES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 21.

At question-time in the House of Commons Sir Robert Horne stated that the total of the military expenditure in respect of Persia during the three years ending March 31st was estimated at approximately £39,000,000 sterling. The final incidence of this sum between Army votes and Indian votes was still being discussed. Expenditure other than military during the same period including payments in respect of certain Persian Forces incurred by the Government of India and the Foreign Office was approximately £6,000,000 and £6,500,000 sterling respectively, but there were certain minor adjustments between the Foreign Office and the Indian votes in respect of this expenditure which remained to be made.

"TO DRIVE THE FRENCH OUT OF SYRIA.'

EMIR FEISUL'S PLANS RESENTED BY FRANCE.

LONDON, July 22.

Paris.—The "Echo de Paris" understands that the French Government has drawn the attention of Britain to the impropriety of the alleged statement of Emir Feisul in Baghdad to the effect that he intended to reconquer Syria, place it under Arab sovereignty and drive out the French.

IMPERIAL CAMEL CORPS.

MEMORIAL UNVEILED IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., July 24.

Lieut.-General Sir Philip Chetwode to-day unveil in the Victoria Embankment Gardens the memorial to British, Anzac and Indian members of the Imperial Camel Corps who were killed or died in Egypt and Palestine from 1916 to 1918. The memorial is in the form of a statue of an Yeoman mounted on a camel, with plaques representing the Anzac and Indian sections of the Corps, on a marble plinth on which the names of the fallen are inscribed. Lieut.-General Chetwode paid a warm tribute to the magnificent men of the Corps but said that in his opinion the Camel Corps would not participate in any war in the future as mechanical tractors could now go anywhere in the desert. Messrs. Hughes and Massey placed wreaths at the foot of the statue, which was dedicated by Canon Sheppard. Six pipers played "Flowers of Forest" and the buglers of the Coldstream Guards sounded the "Last Post. Relations of the fallen placed many floral tributes at the base of the memorial after the ceremony.

THE PACIFIC PROBLEM.

"ONE OF LIFE OR DEATH FOR AUSTRALIA."

STATEMENT BY MR. HUGHES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. at 12-15 p.m. July 23.

Mr. Hughes speaking at the luncheon given by the American Club at the Savoy Hotel to-day welcomed President Harding's invitation to the Disarmament Conference. He said that the question of the Pacific was one of life or death for Australia. She and America had common interests. The Washington conference could only succeed if agreement were reached with regard to the Pacific. Australia stood shoulder to shoulder with Britain. Unless America and Japan ceased their naval rivalry Britain would be compelled to build ships to maintain her position and interests in the Pacific. It must not be forgotten that in order to settle the Pacific problem the interests of Japan as well as their own must be considered and unless a settlement satisfactory to Japan, America and Britain were effected, there could be no hope of a successful Washington conference.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

SOVIET NON-REPRESENTATION RESENTED.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 24.

According to the "Daily Telegraph", M. Chicherin has notified the powers that the Soviet Russia resents not being invited to the Pacific Conference at Washington, and, therefore, any decisions will be regarded as null and void. M. Chicherin says that the prospect of disarmament would fill him with joy if only he could participate in it. Failing the Soviets' cooperation there can, he says, be no guarantee of peace in Pacific and the Soviet non-representation will add to the danger of the future conflicts. The "Telegraph" describes the note as quizzical.

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

VIEWS OF U. S. EXPLAINED TO JAPAN

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 23.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, has again discussed the disarmament Conference with Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador and it is believed that the conversations are preliminary to formal explanation of America's attitude with regard to the agenda of the Conference on the position in the Pacific and the Far East generally.

JAPAN'S NOTE TO U. S.

NO REPLY YET FROM LATTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 24.

Reuter learns from a Japanese source that the United States has not yet replied to the latest Japanese Note. Negotiations are continuing with Washington, but Japan is not proposing any programme as she considers that it is not her business concerning the return of Shantung to China which seems to have been one of the most discussed questions. The Reuter's informant declared that Japan, on one or two occasions, has expressed her readiness immediately to return the territory, with the necessary security for the Japanese capital and the Nationals, but China has insisted that the territory should be returned direct by Germany.

FOUR NEW CAPITAL SHIPS.

PREMIER ON REPLACING OBSOLETE SHIPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. at 11-15 a.m. July 23.

In the House of Commons, Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Benn and Mr. Sueter asked whether the contracts for the new capital ships would be suspended pending the Washington disarmament conference.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the British Government in replacing obsolete ships did not contemplate a building programme in reply to those of other powers. As the result of a frank and candid discussion with the principal naval powers it might be possible to avoid anything in the nature of competitive building, but it would be dereliction of duty on the part of the Admiralty to allow the efficiency, training and morale of the navy to deteriorate from neglect and not to provide it with the best material. "It is also imperative" continued the Premier," to avoid irrevocable loss of time and building facilities which might make it impossible to maintain our sea security if it were threatened. There are reasons which make it essential that the Government should proceed with the policy of replacing the obsolete capital ships and this necessity is not affected by the possible success or failure of the Washington conferences."

CANADA PREMIER'S DEPARTURE POSTPONED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. at 11-30 a.m., July 23.

Mr. Meighen should have sailed for Canada to-day but he has yielded to the request that he should defer his departure on account of important matters in connection with the Imperial conference. He will probably remain in London for another week.

REPARTATIONS.

NO RECEIPTS TILL NEXT FINANCIAL YEAR.

SHARE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 22.

At question-time in the House of Commons Sir Robert Horne stated that as various questions with regard to the distribution of the amounts received from Germany were still to be finally regulated, it was not anticipated that the British Empire would receive any appreciable amount on account of Reprerations until the beginning of the Financial Year 1922/23 but there was every expectation that British outstanding claims in respect of the Army of Occupation would be discharged fully during the current Financial Year.

EX-EMPEROR KARL AND HUNGARY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 22.

With regard to the prevalent reports that ex-Emperor Karl is preparing another incursion into Hungary, Reuter learns that Britain has made enquiries of the Swiss Government who declare that a close watch is being kept to prevent the ex-Emperor from repeating his previous escapade.

SURPLUS STORES BOARD.

DISPOSAL COMMISSION CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 23.

The second report of the work of the Disposal Board regarding the sales of surplus stores shows that the total realised is £304 million sterling and that the sales of raw materials on trading account is 278 millons since the armistice to June 30th last. The former total is 88 per cent. of the total for disposal. Sir Howard Frank, the Chairman of the Disposal Commission says that trade depression, labour troubles, momentary stringency and fluctuating foreign exchanges have made the task of disposal during the past year most difficult. No large volume of sales of the remaining property are probable pending revival of trade. Sixty-three millions have been realised by sales abroad, including France and Belgium forty-nine, Germany three, Egypt approximately four, India four, and half and Mesopotamia two. A large quantity of Air Force surplus material a quantity of medical stores, preserved meat and bulk of river craft have been sold in Egypt and some quantities of textiles timber and preserved meat in India. He hoped that the negotiations which were proceeding with the Government of India for the sale of surplus stores suitable for the Indian Army and departments would result in considerable sales.

AMATLAN OIL-FIELDS ON FIRE.

GEOLOGICAL EXPERT DESCRIBES HAVOC.

UNPRECEDENTED RUSH TO STAKE CLAIMS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 24.

A Montreal telegram says that the reports from Victoria, (British Columbia) state that Mr. Howard Colley, Geological Expert, has returned there, and declares that the whole of the territory from Fort Normal to the Arctic and Mackenzie Basin is underlaid with oil, natural gas and coal. There has been an unprecedented rush to stake claims. Transportation has been most difficult, food scarce, and severe storms frequent but, neverthless, prospectors are pouring in, though many are ill-equipped.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 21.

Messrs. Montagu's Report says that the tone of the market is less robust. Unsettled conditions in China owing to the recent banking difficulties have caused a good deal of local demand for cash, but it is reasonable to expect now that the encashment of the Banque Industrielle de Chinese note issue seems assured confidence will return and cash return to the custody of banks. Scantiness of supplies is a prevailing feature. Chinese Official figures show that the net import of silver in 1920 was 112,500,000 fine ounces. China's power of hoarding is very great, but such importation implies special conditions and the continuance of such abnormal situation cannot be regarded as likely. It is estimated that the Bank of China might have £12, 00,000 to £25,000,000 sterling worth of silver hoarded in China which the restoration of confidence might draw out.

CEYLON.

ITS FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

NO UNDERTAKING FOR PROPOSALS FOR REVISION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. at 12-15 p.m. July 23.

Col. Wedgwood asked if Mr. Churchill would undertake to settle the question of the future constitution of Ceylon by December when the Ceylon National Congress would meet.

Mr. Wood replied that since the new Legislative Council had only existed since June 7th he was not yet in a position to anticipate what the proposals for the revision of the constitution were likely to be submitted for consideration. While Mr. Churchill would most carefully consider any such proposals, he could not undertake, in advance, to give a decision by any definite date.

INDIAN DEPUTATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. at 12-15 p.m. July 23.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Wood stated that the Government of India proposed, if suitable personnel were available, to send a deputation to British Guiana in autumn to consider the question of Indian immigration thither.

TO EXPLOIT INDIAN MARKET.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL MISSION TO VISIT INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 24.

A Tokio telegram says that the Japanese Commercial Mission is leaving for India, in September, for four months' visit to investigate the need of the Indian Market, and to expand Japanese Commercial influence there. The mission will carry with them samples of Japanese Manufactures, including cotton, yarn, and cloth.

THE ZOROASTER HOUSE IN LONDON.

OPENING CEREMONY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 23.

The reception given by Sir M. Bhownaggree and the Committee of the Parsee Association of Europe to the Parsee visitors to mark the opening of the Zoroaster House, 188 Cromwell Road, was largely attended; Sir and Lady Cowasjee Jehangir, Sir Petit and Lady Ratan Tata and others being present. Sir Chow Naggree explained the objects. He said that the room would be reserved strictly for religious ceremonies and as a resting place for the remains of any Parsee pending interment. The Zoroaster House would be the centre for festive atherings. Three or four rooms would be provided for the Parsee visitors or students pending their finding settled residence. Sir Bhownaggree said that after expenditure of £3700 sterling on purchase on most favourable terms and redecorating and furnishing £4,000 sterling remained, but at least another £3,000 would be required to meet recurring charges. He was confident that since the credit of the Parsee community was involved this would be forthcoming.

THE AFGHAN ENVOY IN AMERICA.

MR. HUGHES RECEIVES MR. MOHD. ALI KHAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 21.

A Washington message states that Mr. Hughes to-day received Mr. Mahomed Al Khan, the Afghan envoy, who is visiting America for a series of conferences with the State Department but the Department does not construe the meeting as extending or or forecasting American recognition of Afghanistan.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 24.

The Agricultural Wages Board at which the farmers and workers were represented, has decided to issue forthwith a statutory notice of a proposal to reduce the minimum rate of adult male workers by six shillings weekly and others proportionately provided that minimum for the adult males is nowhere under forty-two shillings per week. A month will be allowed in which objections may be lodged. Six hundred thousand workers are affected.

BRITISH SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, July 22.

Supplementary Estimates of £62,000,000 sterling have been issued making a total of £89,000,000 this year. Thus half of the total of surplus Estimates of £176,000,000 for which the Chancellor of Exchequer budgeted in April has already been swallowed up.

DHARWAR FIRING CASE

STORY FOR PROSECUTION.

A CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DHARWAR, July 22.

The Court commenced at 11-30 a.m. One hour recess was given for Friday prayers for the Mahomedans accused. Four witnesses were examined. The Court closed at 5 p. m. Accused complained about one witness that he was drunk and shaking and requested the Court to note. The Court refused to do so remarking people are allowed to drink. When the next witness was being examined the Court again asked accused how they knew the last witness was drunk. Accused stated they smelt him when he came to them to identify. The Court then passed an order that it was not necessary to note as the last witness gave intelligent answers. Two witnesses, one second sub-inspector and another armed constable who was not examined gave the story of the shooting for the prosecution. As to the identification of accused the second sub-inspector identified only five accused and no-one else.

SECOND SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE

The second sub-inspector was reporter in a meeting for the Swarajya Fund and enrolled 2 volunteers at 6.30 p.m. on 1st July. Speeches were made about the Swarajya fund and that volunteers were unjustly convicted and Government was bent upon crushing non-cooperation by repression and people must be prepared for sacrince. Half an hour later a constable from the police station came to call him as there was the disturbance near the liquor shop. He asked him to manage as he was engaged in taking the report. The constable returned. The situation was serious. Shivalingappa was not present. His refusal would be reported to the District Superintendent of Police so the second sub-inspector left immediately, came to the liquor shop, heard the people shouting "Set fire to it and kill the people". He asked the people to disperse. The crowd did not listen. A bamboo mat on the verandah of the liquor shop was set on fire and extinguished by the police. He went to the police station and telephoned to the District Superintendent of Police informing him of the disurbance and asking him to send an armed party with cartridges. He saw the mat again on fire, went to the shop and extinguished it and again asked the mob to disperse. The crowd did not listen, again pelting stones, and throwing dust in his eyes. He again returned to the police station and went to Shivalingappa's house. He was not there. He went home, put on uniform, came to the police station with a revolver. He, Shivalingappa and the police party that arrived proceeded to the liquor shop. People shouted "Here comes Shivalingappa who sent 2 volunteers to jail, kill him and set fire to the shop, repeat Malegaon incidents." He, Shivalingappa, asked the people to disperse. They did not listen. One caught hold of the barrel of the gun of a constable who fell down senseless. The people were warned to disperse lest fire should be opened. The people replied "Do whatever you like, we are ready to be martyrs." Thereupon Shivalingappa ordered firing. Constables fired in the air. The people again rushed saying the firing was blank. Again there was firing. The people dispersed. Shivalingappa with his party returned to the station. After a time the people brought a kitson light and placed it near the shop again. The people looking for the dead bodies came upon the police throwing stones saying people dead here must see to the last. Shivalingappa again ordered firing. There was fire again. After a while the Dist. Superintendent of Police and the A. S. P. and the District Magistrate arrived at the police station. All people cleared after the last firing. All the officers went to the liquor shop and found 2 dead bodies and one lying seriously wounded just on the point of death. They found numerous stones and tiles lying near the shop and the roof, money in the shop scattered, clock smashed, dead bodies and the third wounded were sent to the hospital. A panchanama about the state of the shop was made.

CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE.

The said armed police constable was next examined.

He said he was in the Mamletdar kacheri at 12 on the 1st of July. The D.S.P. Inspector Shivalingappa and the last witness were present there. Judgment on the Khilafat volunteers' case was delivered. 1,000 people were assembled there. He heard that a stone was thrown at the D.S.P.'s motor when starting. He returned to the police station at 6 p.m. saw three thousand people assembled on the road from the brandy shop to Jakin well, throwing stones at the drinkers coming out of the liquor shop. He saw one Parsi in a tonga going towards the district court being pelted. All the shops nearby were closed, only the brandy shop was open. The people were pressing close to the brandy shop. He was told to make *bandobast* of the brandy shop. He found the brandy shop struck with a stone and stick. He asked the people near the brandy shop to disperse.

People stepped back but said, "Let it be a little dark then we shall see." Then there was much rush towards the liquor shop. So he was asked to go there and was told that two or three policemen were shut up in the toddy shop. The witness placed two constables near the brandy shop and with two others went to the liquor shop. There a thick crowd was throwing stones at the liquo shop. The witnes with constables went to the varandah of the

(Continued on next page.)

FORCED LABOUR IN INDIA.

MR. ANDREW'S LETTER TO SECRETARY.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The following correspondence with the Government of India has been sent to the Press by Mr. C. F. Andrews, on the subject of Begar and Rasad:—

From J. Hullah Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India to C. F. Andrews Esq., Shantiniketan, Bolpur, Bengal, Simla the 5th July 1921.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Sir, I am directed to refer to your letter dated the 9th May 1921 addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, in which you ask the Government of India to state in a communique their declared policy in regard to the impressment of labour and supplies in British India.

In reply I am to enclose for your information a copy of a question asked by Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 10th March 1921, and of the answer given, from which you will see that most of the provisions in the law for the requisitioning of labour are to meet emergencies and urgent dangers. So far as provinces which have the Legislative Councils are concerned the Government of India do not propose to take the initiative in effecting reforms or changes in the laws and orders regarding compulsory labour or the provision of supplies and conveyances. But in pursuance of the undertaking given in the Assembly local administrations which have no Legislative Councils have been asked to undertake an examination of the laws and orders bearing on the subject, and to submit proposals for effecting such reforms or changes as may be considered desirable.

As regards the Postal, Survey, Forest and Public Works Departments, which are specially mentioned in your letter, I am to say that officers serving directly under the Government of India are allowed no special privileges in the matter of demanding labour or supplies, but are subject to the laws, rules and regulations of the Province in which they may from time to time be.

MR. JOSHI'S QUESTION.

Question asked by Mr. N. M. Joshi regarding the provisions in certain enactments for the requisitioning of labour, etc.

(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether "forced labour" and "impressment of carts and other conveyances" are permissible in India under any legislative enactments, central or provincial, or by any executive orders?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to mention such enactments and place on the table copies of such executive orders?

(c) Do Government propose to take steps to discontinue this system? And if so, will they be pleased to state what they propose to do?

REPLY.

(Reply by Mr. J. Hullah to Mr. N. M. Joshi's question regarding provisions in certain enactments for the requisitioning of labour, etc.).

(a) and (b) In certain enactments the requisitioning of labour in emergencies and in exceptional circumstances is provided for, and such a provision is made in the following laws:—

(1) The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act VIII of 1873; (2) The Bombay Irrigation Act VII of 1879; (3) The Madras Compulsory Labour Act, I of 1858; (4) The Burma Canal Act II of 1905; (5) The Burma Village Act VI of 1907; (6) The Burma Embankment Act IV of 1909.

This list is possibly not exhaustive, and the Government of India have not ascertained what executive orders exist in the provinces on the subject, since they consider that the matter is one in which the initiative for reforms, if necessary, should be taken in the provinces. Most of the provisions on this subject in the Acts which I have mentioned relate to emergencies when there is danger from breaches of embankments or irrigation works, and they require that the labour shall be paid for at rates equal to or higher than the highest rates prevailing for similar work in the neighbourhood. (c) So far as the provinces which have Legislative Councils are concerned, the Government of India do not propose to take the initiative in effecting reforms or changes in the laws and orders regarding compulsory labour or the provision of supplies and conveyances. They, however, undertake to investigate the subject in so far as it concerns the territories which have no Legislative Councils.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 24.

Monsoon has been vigorous in Bombay and south of the Peninsula but has been less active elsewhere. Depression in north of the Bay has developed slightly. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Island, Lower Burma, Rajputana, Gugrat, Konkon, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, North Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, East and North Punjab, Central India, Central Provinces, North Hyderabad, and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, North-west Frontier Province and East Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria point 2 inches; Tavoy 3, Moulmein, Diamond Island and Monywa 1½, Kyaukpya, Mandalay 1, Maymyo, Silchar 2, Hissar ¾, Delhi and Lahore ½, Murree ½, Cherat ¾, Udaipur 2, Jaipur ¾, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval 1; Surat 4, Neemuch 2, Bombay 5, Ratnagiri 2, Karwar 1½, Calicut 1, Poona 1½, Belgaum 5, Mercara 8, Ootacamund 2, Masulipatam 1.

Forecast:—Increase in Bengal and Arakan.

HOW INDIA'S INDUSTRY WAS RUINED.

(Continued from page 6.)

spread through all classes, and a boycott of foreign goods was immediately thought of. Says Mr. Lecky, the historian of the period:—

"At the end of the seventeenth century great quantities of cheap and graceful Indian calicoes, muslins and chintzes were imported into England, and they found such favour that the woollen and silk manufacturers were seriously alarmed. Acts of Parliament were accordingly passed in 1700 and 1721 absolutely prohibiting, with a few specified exceptions, the employment of printed or dyed calicoes in England, either in dress or in furniture, and the use of any printed or dyed goods of which cotton formed any part." It became "penal for any woman to wear a dress made of Indian calico. In 1706 a lady was fined £200 at the Guild Hall because it was proved that her handkerchief was of French cambric."

As I have said it was quite legitimate for her to prohibit by legislation the import of all foreign cloth. But as soon she began to possess political power she exceeded the bounds of legitimacy and for a period of 70 to 80 years carried on a systematic campaign not of punishment, but of rapacity and succeeded in destroying the Indian industries as Mr. Brocklehurst in the quotation at the top confessed without a shadow of compunction.

I turn now to a brief narration of that painful episode. Nowhere has it been better told than in the pages of that great and faithful servant of India, the late Mr. R. C. Dutt. He has let the story to be told by Government records, and British travellers and British historians.

The selfish commercial policy was begun as soon as the company began to exercise any political power, and it was pursued with systematic thoroughness and fateful success in various sorts of ways; e.g., compelling Indian artisans to work in the company's factories compelling them to surrender their trade secrets, by investing the companies' agents with powers over villages and communities of weavers; protective and prohibitive tariffs.

Mr. Dutt quotes the following detailed account of the doings of the company's *gomashtas* from a letter of Sergeant Brego, dated 26th May, 1762:—

"A gentleman sends a Gomashtah here to buy or sell; he immediately looks upon himself as sufficient to force every inhabitant either to buy his goods or sell him theirs; and on refusal (in case of non-capacity) a flogging or confinement immediately ensues. This is not sufficient even when willing, but a second force is made use of, which is to engross the different branches of trade to themselves and not to suffer any person to buy or sell the articles they trade in; and if the country people do it, then a repetition of their authority is put in practice; and again, what things they purchase, they think the least they can do is to take them for a considerable deal less than another merchant, and often-times refuse paying that; and my interfering occasions an immediate complaint. These and many other oppressions more than can be related, which are daily used by the Bengal Gomashtas is the reason that this place (Backergunj, a prosperous Bengal District) is growing destitute of inhabitants; every day numbers leave the town to seek a residence more safe, and the very markets, which before afforded plenty, do hardly now produce anything of use, their peons being allowed to force poor people; and if the Zamindar offers to prevent it, he is threatened to be used in the same manner. Before justice was given in the public Catcheree, but now every Gomashtah is become a judge and every one's house a Catcheree; they even pass sentences on the Zamindars themselves, and draw money from them by pretended injuries such as a quarrel with some of the peons, as their having, as they assert, stole something which is more likely to have been taken by their own people."

That is how the inland trade was disorganised. Mr. Dutt, quoting from a letter of the same period by William Bolts, shows how manufactures were oppressively secured:—

"It may with truth be now said that the whole inland trade of the country, as at present conducted, and that of the company's investment for Europe in a more peculiar degree, has been one continued scene of oppression; the baneful effects of which are severely felt by every weaver and manufacturer in the country, every article produced being made a monopoly; in which the English, with their Bunyans and black Gomashtas, arbitrarily decide what quantities of goods each manufacturer shall deliver, and the prices he shall receive from them. . . . Upon the Gomashta's arrival at the Aurung, or manufacturing town, he fixes upon a habitation which he calls his Catcherry; to which, by his peons and piracarahas, he summons the brokers, called dalals and pykars, together with the weavers, whom after receipt of the money despatched by his masters, he makes to sign a bond for the delivery of a certain time and price, and pays them a certain part of the money in advance. The assent of the poor weaver is in general not deemed necessary; for the Gomashtas, when employed on the company's investment, frequently makes them sign what they please; and upon the weavers refusing to take the money offered, it has been known they have had it tied in their girdles, and they have been sent away with a flogging. A number of these weavers are generally also registered in the books of the company's Gomashtas, and not permitted to work for any others, being transferred from one to another as so many slaves, subject to the tyranny and roguery of each succeeding Gomashtah. . . . The roguery practised in this department is beyond imagination; but all terminates in the defrauding of the poor weaver; for the prices which the company's Gomashta's, and in confederacy with them the Jachendars (examiners of fabrics) fix upon the goods, and in all places at least 15 per cent. and some even 40 per cent. less than the goods so manufactured would sell in the public bazaar or market upon free sale. . . . Weavers, also, upon their inability to perform such agreements as have been forced upon them by the company's agents, universally known in Bengal by the name of Mutchulkars, have had their goods seized and sold on the spot to make good the deficiency; and the winders of raw silk, called Nagoads, have been treated also with such injustice, that instances have been known of their cutting off their thumbs to prevent their being forced to wind silk."

This oppression was combined with an insistence on the part of the company's servants to carry on all internal trade free of all duties which the Indians were bound to pay. As against this Mir Kassam, the then Nawab, protested indignantly and abolished *all* inland duties. Far from appreciating the noble benevolence of this act, the Calcutta Council vehemently protested against it as "a breach of faith towards the nation!" "The conduct of the company's servants upon this occasion", quotes Dutt from James Mill, "furnishes one of the most remarkable instances upon record of the power of interest to extinguish all sense of justice, and even of shame."

The Directors did protest against this system of monopoly and coercion, but they themselves did not hesitate to perpetrate a greater offence, as soon as the Dewans of Bengal, Behar and Orissa gave them political power. They immediately thought of the British weaver, and in their letter of 17th March, 1769, the company desired that raw silk should be encouraged in Bengal, and that the manufacture of silk fabrics should be discouraged. "They also recommended that the silk winders should be forced to work in the companies' factories; and prohibited from working in their own homes." The Select Committee on the administration of justice in India appointed in 1783 frankly said about this letter of 1769: "This letter contains a perfect plan of policy, both of compulsion and encouragement, *which must in very considerable degree operate destructively to the manufactures of Bengal.* Its effects must be (so far as it could operate without being deluded) to change the whole face of that industrial country, in order to render it a field of the produce of crude materials subservient to the manufactures of Great Britain."

This settled for over half a century the policy of England towards India. By about 1804 Bengal, Behar, a large part of the U. P. Carnatac, the Northern Circars, Canara and Malabar—parts which were humming with industrial life, were under the political sway of the company and the havoc worked by this policy can be seen from the fact that the people in these parts who had exported goods to the European markets began to import them in increasing quantities. Mr. Dutt quoting from a return to an order of the House of Commons shows that the value of cotton goods alone sent mainly to India which in 1794 was £156, rose to £108,824 in 1813. The Parliamentary Inquiry that took place in 1813, which resulted in the abolition of the company's monopoly of trade in India and which thereby loose boards of British traders on the already exploited Indian soil, is important from the point of view of some important evidence that was tendered before it. Graeme Mereer, who had served the East India Company as a doctor stated in his evidence "that Lord Wellesley had endeavoured to find markets for European goods by instituting fairs in Rohilkund, exhibiting British woollens in those fairs, and by directing the British Resident to attend the great fair at Hardwar with the same object." The evidence of Mr. Ranking, a merchant, disclosed how Indian manufactures were shut out from England by prohibitive tariffs:—

"Can you state what is the *ad valorem* duty on piece-goods sold at the East India House?"

"The duty on the class called calicoes is £3 6s. 8d. per cent. upon importation, and if they are used for home consumption there is a further duty of £68 6s. 8d. per cent.

"There is another class called muslins, on which the duty on importation is 10 per cent., and if they are used for home consumption of £27 6s. 8d. per cent.

"There is a third class, coloured goods, which are prohibited being used in this country, upon which there is a duty upon importation of £3, 6s. 8d. per cent., they are only for exportation.

"This session of Parliament there has been a new duty of 20 per cent. on the consolidated duties, which will make the duties on calicoes used for home consumption, £78 6s. 8d. per cent., upon the muslins for home consumption, £31 6s. 8d."

The historian Thornton has well laid bare the philosophy of the advocates of free trade. Referring to Mr. Tierney's evidence before the same Committee, he says:—

"He had not heard, he said that the persons who talked so much of the hapiness of India had never proposed to allow its manufactures to be freely imported into this country. *The general principle was to be that England was to force all her manufactures upon India*, and not to take a single manufacture of India in return. It was true they would allow cotton to be brought, but then having found out that they could weave, by means of machinery cheaper than the people of India. To them they would say, leave off weaving, supply us with the raw material and we will weave for you. This might be a very natural principle for merchants and manufacturers to go upon; but it was rather too much to talk of the philosophy of it or to rank the supporters of it as in a peculiar degree the friends of India. If instead of calling themselves the friends of India, they had professed themselves its enemies, what more could they do than advice the destruction of all Indian manufactures?"

(To be continued.)

CABLE ITEMS.

The Esthonian Legation in London is officially informed that the report of the Russian Mobilisation is unfounded.

It is proposed to amalgamate two of the largest sugar-refining concerns in Britain namely Henry Tate and Sons and Abram Lyle and Sons and increase Tate's capital to 4 four and a half million sterlings.

At the inquest at Sandhurst on the body of Cadet Richard Deighton who met with a fatal accident whilst rabbit shooting at Angersleish in Somerset a verdict was returned of "Death through Misadventure." It is stated that Cadet Deighton's parents are in India.

The King received in audience the Indian Orderly Officers upon their return to India. The Prince of Wales received the Maharajah of Kapurthala.

London, July 22nd.—2,020,000 men registered as unemployed in the United Kingdom on July 15th, which is a decrease of 100,000 compared with the previous week.

Berlin.—A semi-official statement which has been issued concerning Upper Silesia declares that Wirth's Government is in a very, critical situation largely owing to the Entente continuing the sanctions.

The underwriting arrangements are progressing in connection with the Port of Calcutta seven per cent. loan for a million sterling shortly being issued at par.

Lord Chelmsford formally took his seat in the House of Lords on his elevation to a Viscounty. His sponsors were Lord Peel and Lord Sandhurst.

Paris.—The "Temps" says that Britain is anxious for a speedy conference because this is necessary to save Wirth's Cabinet which, the journal says, Britain believes would check any German rising in Upper Silesia. The "Temps", however, declares that this is an illusion

The death is announced of Mrs. Molesworth authoress of Children's Stories.

A Berlin message says it is semi-officially announced that German exports for 1920 excluding gold and silver amounted to 69,500 million marks.

In the House of Commons, at the Question time, on Saturday, Sir William Mitchell Thompson said that none of the 400 effective blast furnaces in Great Britain were at the present time in operation.

Mr. Arthuer Herbert Cumming has been appointed Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

DHARWAR FIRING CASE.

(Continued from previous page.)

liquor shop when he was hit with one of two stones and saw stones falling just near him and also on the roof of the liquor shop. His constables also were hit. Witness with the constables entered the liquor shop. A heavy shower of stones was coming into the shop; the doors were closed. The door gave way by the hit of a big stone and opened. The witness with constables took shelter at the corner of the shop. Witness heard a loud shouting outside "Beat, burn, throw stones." Stone throwing increased. Persons inside could not come out and were afraid of their lives. Witness ordered two constables to load their guns and ordered them to fire on men if they entered the shop. Then the police party arrived. Then stonethrowin lessened and the witness with 2 constables joined the party outside. People were asked to disperse and pushed by the whole party did not move back, but in return pushed the party back, threw stones. Witness said the bamboo mat at the shop was on fire, which the party extinguished. There was fire again. They pushed back the crowd which did not move, but threw stones and shouted "Set fire to the police katcheri and the liquor shops." The party moved back as stone-throwing increased. Shivalingappa came there with 25 constables both armed and unarmed. The party tried to push back the crowd. Then there was a continuous stone-throwing. One constable, Babbli, was hit with a stone on the chest who was taken back to the police station. Shivalingappa asked people to disperse when he received one hit of a stone on the forehead. Shivalingappa ordered firing in front of the liquor shop. Firing was in the air. People moved back a little and said there was nothing in guns, but they are like sticks and none will be injured. Again people came in and threw stones. The police party retreated 12 or 13 yards. Shivalingappa again warned the crowd, but it did not move. He again ordered firing. This firing was directed towards the crowd which moved back and stood near the Jakni well. While the police party returned to the crossing near the police station the crowd again came with a Kitson light which was placed near a toddy shop and said "Burn Shivalingappa with kerosine, burn *katcheri* and shop and throw stones." Shivalingappa again warned people to disperse, lest he would order fire. But people rushed forward a third time. Again there was firing when all people went away. Ten minutes after the D. S. P.'s motor arrived. The witness finished and the Court closed.

EVIDENCE OF 6 POLICE CONSTABLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHARWAR, July 25.

Dharwar shooting case commenced yesterday at 11-30 a.m. and closed at 4 p.m., with half an hour recess. Eight witnesses were examined, of these six were police constables and the rest two were Lingayat merchants in the market. The constables told that they tried their best to disperse the crowd, and Shivalingappa, under compulsion, gave orders to fire.

One of the Lingayat witnesses stated that before the third firing, Rai Bahadur Joshi was present near the liquor shop and said: "Come what may, attack the police." Rao Bahadur Joshi is President of the District Congress Committee, and is not one of the present accused. During the course of the proceedings, the Court asked the educated accused not to make trivial objections to translations, as it made an unnecessary waste of time to which Mr. Mudvedkar, pleader and one of the accused replied that they objected to them only when necessary. On information supplied by the accused, the Court asked a constable witness whether he was kept as guard over the present accused. The witness admitted that he was a guard over the accused fifteen days back.

At the close of the trial, Mr. Mudvedkar asked the Court whether it would allow the accused to read the police paper, as assured by the Court on Tuesday, the 19th instant. The Court read out section 162 to Mudvedkar, who replied that that section did not prevent the court from giving police papers, if it meant to give. The Court stated that police papers would be given when the Court found it necessary to give for the interest of the accused.

PROSECUTION ALLEGATIONS.

The prosecution allegations are as follow:—On the 1st July 1921, two Mohammadan picket volunteers were convicted, and sentenced to six months on charge of robbery of thirteen annas. At the judgment time, in Mamlatdar's Katcherry, some thousand people gathered there. The District Superintendent of police and other police officers, with the police party had also come there. After the delivery of judgment, the District Superintendent of Police's motor while starting, received one hit of stone by some one in the crowd. The crowd followed the two convicts with the police party up to the jail shouting: 'Gandhi Maharajki jai." "Allaho Akbar" on the way. At the jail gate two or three stones were thrown, and the convicts were asked by the crowd not to be afraid, and told that they would be followed by others. The crowd returning from the jail pelted some stones at the bungalow of Manekji Karaka, a liquor and toddy contractor, whose toddy cartman also was molested on the way. At five p.m. the crowd gathered thick (about three thousand near the liquor and toddy shops in the market near the police station. The crowd began to throw stones at the persons drunk who were coming out of the liquor and toddy shops and also at the shops. The crowd also robbed some persons drunk of their money, and other things. The unarmed police came near the shops and asked the crowd to disperse but the crowd began to throw stones also at the police. The police telephoned to the headquarters to send a party and cartridges. Some of the crowd also tried to set fire to the liquor shop three times, but the police extinguished it Meanwhile an armed party from the headquarters came on the scene and Shivalingappa and the police advised the crowd to disperse, but the crowd did not listen. On the contrary it said: "Here comes Shivalingappa who got our volunteers convicted. Burn him and set fire to the shop and the police Kachery." The crowd began to throw stones at the police, and Shivalingappa again advised, but to no purpose. Shivalingappa then ordered to fire. The fire was up in the air. The people said it was blank fire, and there was nothing in the guns, but they were mere pipes, and began stone-throwing, and advanced upon the police. Then Shivalingappa again ordered firing. This fire was directed against the crowd. After this fire, the crowd moved back and dispersed, but after a while the people again came, brought a Kitson lights near the liquor-shop and placed it there and said: "Two of us are dead, anyhow we must see to the last." and again advanced upon the police. So Shivalingappa again ordered fire and there was the third fire. After this the crowd dispersed, and then District Superintendent of Police, the District Magistrate and other officers arrived on the spot.

The prosecution alleged that the present accused took prominent part in the riot on that day, and excited the people to commit disturbance. The accused contend that there was no arson, no looting and that shooting was wanton and unprovoked. They further contend that Shivalingappa was the chief culprit and the district officers conspired with him to cover this wanton shooting. The accused contend that the investigation was practically made by Shivalingappa, and so it is tainted, that as the District Officers wanted to put down Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements, so Brahmin and Muhamadan leaders and pickets were arrested.

RELIGIOUS MEETING AT GARHIYASIN.

ENDS IN A FIASCO.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, July 19.

Religious persecution is taking place at Garhiyasin (Shikarpur). Mr. Gojra is the President of the Congress Committee, Shikarpur, and Secretary of the Sind Arya Samaj. He was to speak in a religious meeting, held on the 18th instant. Before the meeting commenced Mr. Gokal Sing Dur Mahmed Khan Rohilla Khan, Municipal Secretary, and others took their seats opposite to the place of the meeting. The municipal *bhangis* beat their tambourines to disturb the meeting. Mr. Gojra began his speech, stating he was their religious preacher and reminding the police and the Aman Sabha of their duty to maintain peace. He lectured for ten minutes and then he had to stop because of the noise. He remonstrated with the *bhangis* who took him to Mr. Rohilla Khan, on whose assurance that no disturbance would be created, he began speaking again laying stress on *Ishwar bhagti* and justice in all dealings. The *bhangis* continued drum beating.

Some Aman Sabha leaders brought *haris* (agriculturists) armed with lathies from bylane. The *haris* entered the hall and joined *bhangis* in their dancing, shouting and brandished their lathies. They broke the lamps, table and abused and pointed lathies to Mr. Gojra, who standing unmoved, asked the audience to be perfectly calm. Being pressed by his friends he closed the meeting. Four times he called upon the people to go to their houses and sent messages to Diwan Madhawdas to influence the *lathiwallas* to allow the people to go home.

Mr. Madhawdas came to the scene. Mr. Gojra and several others left. The *lathiwallas* became violent. Mr. Madhawdas was assaulted. His son was beaten on the head. His brother received wounds on the arms and legs and a few other were injured. The people are highly excited.

RLY. LINES BREACHED NEAR BULSAR.

TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BULSAR July 23.

Owing to heavy and continuous rain the up and down main lines have been breached between Bulsar and Billimora this morning as a result of which traffic has been temporarily suspended. It is expected to restore through running by this evening.

MURDER OF A G. I. P. CLERK

FURTHER DETAILS.

With reference to the report of the shocking tragedy resulting in the deaths of G. I. P. Railway Pay Clerk and a peon named Shantaram Balkrishna Vagal and Mahadeo Sajan respectively which took place on the 18 Down passenger train between Igatpuri and Pachora stations on the night of the 20th inst., and an account of which appeared in "The Chronicle" of 23rd inst., it is reported that the deceased persons were alone in a pay clerk's carriage of the usual type which was placed next to the engine but at Manmad two wagons were attached between the engine and the pay clerk's carriage. Further the thieves are said to have paid little attention to the deceaseds' personal property and cash money, because they did not take away the belongings of the deceased and the chest where an amount of silver and nickel coins were kept. It is also believed that the murderers must have been three or more otherwise both the deceased persons were strong enough to cope with two opponents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

The public are advised that owing to the line having been breached by Floods between Kalyan and Neral, direct through communication between Bombay and Poona on the South-East line has been interrupted.

A limited emergency train service is being run between Bombay and Poona and the South-East line via Manmad and Dhond.

Passengers should apply to the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus for information as to the running of these trains.

LATEST CABLES.

(Received through the Reuter's Agency at 1-45 a. m.)

REINFORCEMENTS TO UPPER SILESIA.

FRENCH NOTE URGES DESPATCH.

LONDON, July 23.

Paris.—The French Note, which has been despatched to London, again urges the despatch of reinforcements to Upper Silesia before the convoking of the Supreme Council with a view to enforcing the Allied decision, and also establishing a Commission of Experts to consider the technical side of the problem. The Note urges that the situation is very serious, and says that the forces at the disposal of the inter-Allied Commission are insufficient even to maintain order. It also intimates that France has again demanded that the German Government shall prepare for the possible transport of the French Division to Upper Silesia.

POLO "PATRIOTIC" CUP

WON BY IRELAND

LONDON, July 24.

Ireland has won the Polo "Patriotic" Cup by beating England by 10 goals to 5 at Hurlingham.

PANDIT BASANTLAL PRAGWAL.

SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

Before Mr. B. N. Kak, 1st Class Magistrate, Pandit Basant Lal Pragwal, non-cooperator lecturer was charged to-day under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code in connection with certain speeches he delivered in the Allahabad district. The accused was asked to give an undertaking that he would not make any violent speeches in the future. This he refused to do. The Magistrate after taking evidence sentenced the accused to furnish security for Rs. 250 or in default to undergo one year's imprisonment. The security not being furnished the accused was bed away quickly in a motor prison van to jail amidst shouts of "Ghandi ji ki jai."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and several non-cooperationist leaders with a large following were present during the trial.

ELECTIONS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS COMMITTEE TO SET THEM ASIDE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 23.

An Indian correspondent writing to "Madras Mail" says he understands that a number of Nationalist workers in Madras, are going to appeal to the All-India Congress Committee to set aside the recent Congress elections in this Presidency. The correspondent concludes his article by saying it is purely a domestic quarrel that is now going on in the camp of Madras Congress workers. All shades of opinion are agreed among them (1) there should be boycott of foreign cloth; (2) there should be total prohibition campaign; (3) charkhas should be distributed broadcast; (4) untouchability should be removed; and (5) Hindu-Moslem unity should be cemented.

NANKANA CASE INQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 23.

In the Nankana case before Mr. Campbell, Sessions Judge, Munshi Ghulam Hussain, Extra Assistant Commissioner, giving evidence described how he conducted search of the Mahant's house recovered two guns and arrested the Mahant. The witness further described how he attempted to dissuade the Sikhs but they would not heed him. Even when His Excellency the Governor visited the shrine Sikhs' attitude was excited. They were armed and said in a very insulting tone that what was done was due to Baba Kartar Singh Bedi. The witness tried to allay the excitement but a Sikh, perhaps, Harban Singh Atariwala interposed and said that the witness should keep quiet and he would do what the witness wanted.

DR. PARANJPYE'S CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AKOLA, July 23.

Dr. Paranjpye's case could not be proceeded with at Murtizapur owing to his sudden illness. The case stands adjourned till the 25th instant. A bail application was argued to-day on his behalf in the Sessions Court and the Judge has written to the Civil Surgeon and the Deputy Commissioner making inquiries about his health. The application will be further heard on the 28th instant. As a result of to-day's hearing of the bail application, it is believed that the case will not be further heard at Murtizapur, which might probably mean further adjournment.

No details of the visit of Prince of Wales have been received at Madras. It is understood that he is likely to visit Madras in January next.

Dewan Bahadur Dhavanandam Pillay has assumed charge of the appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras, consequent to the retirement of Dewan Bahadur Parankusam Naidu.

"OUR RELIGION AND DUTY."

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT SWADESHI.

MR. GANDHI'S FAITH IN MAHARASHTRA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 20.

Wednesday, the 20th July, was a memorable day. The celebration of the first anniversary day was indeed most befitting to the name and fame of the Lokamanya. Besides Mahatma Gandhi, various speeches were delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Messrs. Mahomed Ali, Baptista, Jamnadas Mehta and others at various places. The ladies' meeting was a singular success. The evening meeting on the Shanwar Wada grounds showed a phenomenal attendance. A resolution of "Swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods" was passed.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S REPLY.

Replying to the address of the Poona Municipality, Mahatma Gandhi said he well knew the learning and eminence which were characteristics of this city. To him, therefore, the address presented, had a unique importance. Maharashtra had excelled all provinces in the spirit of learning and sacrifice. Non-Cooperation if taken up vigorously in Poona would soon spread to all quarters. The address from the Poona Municipality had raised his hopes about the Poona citizens. Mere education and general upkeep of the town could not be all that a Municipality could do. The latter must take part in radical reformation of the present system of Government. He would request the Municipality not to accept the Government grant, for that alone would bring about the desired change in the system of Government. They must be able to work, independent of the Government agency. Technical education, the Mahatma proceeded, must find a place in the educational programme of boys and girls. Thereby they would become self-dependent, and self-dependence, i.e., earning by one's own self alone leads to self-reliance. Free education to the masses in a penniless India would be an accomplished fact only when the boys and girls were enabled to earn their living by means of technical education. Concluding, the Mahatma said that the Lokmanya—whose sacred name was referred to in the address—by pursuing a life-long fight for Swaraj, had revived India to a living consciousness and he would pray God to bestow up on the Municipality sufficient courage and will to participate in the great national movement.

AT THE NATIONAL COLLEGE.

While opening the buildings of Tilak-Mahavidyalaya, Mahatma Gandhi, after an introductory speech by the Secretary—Prof Gharpure—said that national schools and colleges had been started all over the country. He paid a special compliment to Behar, for the latter, having suddenly shaken off sloth and slumber, had practically succeeded in carrying out almost all the items of the N.C.O. programme. Mr. C. R. Das had provided for the Bengal N.C.O. students and his sacrifice in that respect was simply unparallelled. Gujerat also had a national University. But, proceeded the Mahatma, the latter institutions did not much differ from the Government institutions in point of the system of education. He was glad to see that provision for commercial and industrial training was made in the Tilak-Mahavidyalaya. That was, no doubt, a special feature of the institution. The fact therefore that the Mahavidyalaya was not a mere imitation of the Government institutions would suffice to silence the "Times of India" henceforth. In conclusion, he hoped that the Vidyalaya would produce students worthy of the name of him after whom it had been christened.

ON SWADESHI.

Addressing a mass meeting in the camp, Mahatma Gandhi said not an inch of cloth must be imported from foreign land. In days gone by, India used to manufacture more than sufficient quantity of cloth. The Indian cotton industry was ruined by the servants of the East India Company. The imported cloth cost them Rs. 6,00,00,000. They must be prepared to wear Khadi and spin cotton. They must encourage the weavers to take up Swadeshi yarn for weaving into cloth. Swadeshi was a religion. Swarajya was an impossibility without a rigorous obedience to this religion.

Coming to picketing, the Mahatma said, that picketing was a great and good movement, but drunkards must not be belabboured. They must not be abused. Volunteers should be strictly non-violent. Liquor merchants should close their shops. The country wanted to get rid of drink; the latter had turned drunkards into devils. The Mahatma concluded by appealing to the audience to take up to Swadeshi in right earnest.

SWADESHI AND SWARAJ.

Addressing a huge mass meeting on the Shanwar Wada grounds, the Mahatma said that was a sacred day. They had assembled there to celebrate the anniversary of Tilak Maharaj. He was the teacher of the great *Mantra* of Swarajya. Swadeshi was the simplest possible method to obtain Swarajya. It would clothe the naked and feed the hungry. Twenty millions of Indians were half-starved. Maharashtra was wise, Maharashtra possessed learning, Maharashtra would spare no sacrifice, but, continued the Mahatma, Maharashtra lacked in faith. Swarajya within a year was a certainty if Maharashtra would take up to Swadeshism with an unflinching faith. Concluding, the Mahatma hoped that Maharashtra would prove worthy of Tilak-Maharaj.

MR. KELKAR'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Kelkar, after thanking Mahatma Gandhi for his inspiring address remarked that Maharashtra would not have secured such a prominence had it been devoid of "faith." He assured the Mahatma that he and his people were prepared to wear even the coarsest possible Khadi. He only wanted a slight modification in the Mahatma's programme.

HOMAGE TO LATE LOKMANYA.

GLOWING TRIBUTES OF BOMBAY LEADERS.

LESSONS FROM HIS LIFE.

SERVICES TO THE COUNTRY.

CELEBRATION OF FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

On Saturday's meeting at the Empire Theatre under the auspices of the Parsee Rajkiya Sabha gave one more striking testimony of the genuine interest Parsee men and women are taking in the present political movement. Among large numbers of people that had gathered at the theatre in spite of the torrents of rain the whole day, it was a delightful sight to see a number of Parsees clad in white khadi from top to toe. Miss Perin, the grand-daughter of the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was among those ladies who had put on khadi sarees. The number of people that had gathered to pay their homage to the sacred memory of the departed hero and the enthusiasm prevalent on the occasion showed unmistakably how great was the adoration and how intense was the affection that are still cherished for one of the noblest sons of the century to whom patriotism was the breath of life and whose life was but an unbroken chapter of suffering for the uplifting of his country. Mahatma Gandhi paying tributes to the High Priest of Nationalism fervently appealed the audience to imitate the virtues of the departed hero viz., fearlessness free from malice to individuals, simplicity heightened by sweet manners and sacrifice to a fault. In an impressive manner Mahatmaji concluded that their sacrifice in abandoning their coats and saries made in foreign countries was infinitely insignificant when compared to the life-long sufferings of Tilak Maharaj. Maulana Mahomed Ali touched a vital point when he questioned the Parsee ladies in what way they were going to pay the price of Swaraj which was the Mantra of Mr Tilak's life. It was Mr. Nariman who said what a German Professor had remarked at the end of his travel over the country that the Tajhamal and Tilak were the greatest wonders of this land of wonders. The latter stood as pre-eminent for his intellectual eminence as the former for its architectural beauty.

Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. M. Pickthall, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Ginwalla and Lala Gordhandas were some among the prominent persons present. Proceeds of the sale of tickets which amounted to Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 100 contributed by the Rajkiya Sabha were earmarked as a help to be given to one who would write the best biography of Lok. Tilak.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi, said before he commenced the proceedings of the meeting he would read out a letter from Mr. Jaikar who was laid up with fever and therefore had expressed his inability to attend the meeting and contribute his quota of tribute to the memory of the Lokmanya. He, then requested Mr. Lalit to recite his song about the late Lokmanya.

In addressing the meeting the Mahatma said that the work for which they gathered was sacred. They had a long programme that afternoon. He would not detain them long.

Mr. Tilak was not noted for making long speeches. He was noted for brave deeds. The country loved him not for his oratory. It was possible to name some of his contemporaries who were better orators from the ornamental standpoint. He (Mr. Gandhi) therefore did not need to detain the audience with a long speech. He would draw their attention to some of the most marked qualities which made him the idol of the people, qualities which were so needed for the nation when it was making a supreme effort to obtain its emancipation during the year. The truest tribute they could render to the memory of the deceased was by imitating his qualities and weaving them into their own lives. One great quality that the country prized in the Lokmanya was his fearlessness. It was so marked a quality in him that some even accused him of rudeness. We know that he never spared the bureaucracy. He therefore roused its ire and was accused of raising hatred against Englishmen. He knew however that if Mr. Tilak was unsparing in his criticism of the bureaucracy, he was ready to give praise to its members when it was merited. He remembered during the last Calcutta session which the deceased attended, Mr. Tilak presiding at a Hindi Sammelan. He was coming from a strenuous discussion at the Congress. But he was able to deliver a learned extempore speech at the Sammelan. He gave unstinted praise to English scholars for their service to the vernaculars. He said that future historians would acknowledge their service. That did not mean that they had come to India for the purpose of benefiting the vernaculars but he said it would be unjust not to acknowledge the debt India owed to the many Englishmen who helped them to appreciate their own languages.

SELF-SACRIFICE AND SIMPLICITY.

The second great quality which the country needed so much was Mr. Tilak's self-sacrifices. He never stinted himself for the service of his country. He did not bargain. For him sacrifice of self was a pleasure. The speaker said he did not need to give illustrations because the audience knew the examples of sacrifice better then the speaker. The third great quality was his extreme simplicity. Mr. Tilak had always observed Swadeshi. If khadi had been manufactured in his time he would have unhesitatingly worn it. He could not believe him to be capable of seeking personal adornment. He appealed to the audience to copy Mr. Tilak's Swadeshi spirit. They must not do it in a niggardly spirit. He had heard that ladies who had done so wonderfully in June were hesitating to part with their foreign saris. He could not forget the jewels a Parsi sister had sent at the Parsi meeting. He wanted the ladies to continue in the same spirit about swadeshi. If it was difficult thing they must recall Mr. Tilak's example. This was no time for shedding tears over their wardrobes. He hoped that the citizens of Bombay would signalise the 1st of August by discarding all their foreign cloth and wearing khadi. He then called upon Shrimati Sarojini Naidu to speak.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu speaking in Urdu said only the other day she had been to Poona where thousands of people had collected to celebrate the anniversary of the Lokmanya. It is an undoubted fact that Tilak Maharaj who is adored by large numbers of people could be handed down from generation to generation as a great hero whose life taught, above all, one great lesson and that was to love one's own country even at an immense sacrifice, in a word, patriotism. Swaraj was the breath of his life and he would pursue it at any cost. No patriot in the world excelled him in his burning desire to acquire Swaraj for his country. Such a great and noble soul who put up a stubborn fight against the bureaucracy and who could see even in early days that the one and most effective way to attain the goal was to suffer and suffer willingly could have but one message to leave behind him and that was to suffer and sacrifice. "What compared to his sufferings are our small trials and petty tribulations" questioned Mrs. Sarojini. If people wanted to observe in a true spirit the anniversary of the departed hero they could do it only by imitating his best qualities. She concluded with a fervent appeal to be united, to be firm, and to be fearless and assured that the goal of salvation would not be far distant.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

Maulana Mahomed Ali in addressing in Urdu said that if the Europeans were thirsty, they might give up drinking whisky and drink his blood. He wanted to speak to them about Tilak Maharaj that afternoon. Those who had followed, at close quarters, the life of Mr. Tilak would bear him out that he was the greatest man on the face of this earth. Tilak had contributed much to the Hindu community. He (Tilak) followed the example of Shivaji that great Hindu Raja who is still worshipped by thousands.

Tilak Maharaj had great virtues and of all his virtues simplicity and fearlessness were the most notable. He (Tilak) was very much insulted both by Liberals and the Government, but not caring a bit for all the insults, he did his work to the great satisfaction of his countrymen. Mr. Tilak was the first man at all cost to pay the price for his country's liberty. He was willing to die for the country.

Continuing, he said the Liberals filled in the Government posts as Ministers on big salaries where as the Nationalists were going to prison houses. Turning to the Parsi ladies, he the speaker, said 'What price are you going to pay for the sake of your country.' They should learn the lesson of simplicity. The price of your slavery is these silk *sarees*" said the Maulana. "God gave you economic salvation and you are now destroying it. You have got to win freedom of India. You have got to peel off your skin also if you want Swarajya. You should be willing and ready to pay the price at any time" said the Maulana.

The fight they carried on was one of non-violence and they were pledged to it. If they wanted to boycott foreign made clothes they should, therefore, do so with out any hesitation. They should be in a position to break away from Manchester and follow the example of Tilak Maharaj for all their lives. For, if they followed in his footsteps, they would succeed in attaining the goal of Swarajya.

Concluding the Maulana said, he had now nothing more to say that afternoon. He had said enough, he thought, on the life-work of Lokmanya Tilak whose anniversary they celebrated that afternoon.

MR. M. PICKTHALL.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, who on rising to speak received an ovation said he could not speak to the audience in any other language but in English. They had met there to celebrate the 1st anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak. It was at the meetings of a Society in London of which he was the President that he made the acquaintance of Mr. Tilak and that Society was the Anglo-Ottoman Society—Pro-Turks. He was told in London that the Hindoos had no sympathy with the Mohomedans in India. He could only say that the Lokmanya spoke of Hindoo and Muslim unity as an accomplished fact and as something that was based on understanding. Lokmanya Tilak saw that the Turkish question affected not only the Muslims of India but the whole of India, since a solemn pledge to eighty million British subjects had been broken simply because those subjects happened to be Indians.

There were some Hindus and some Parsis, no doubt who said that the Turkish Question concerned Mohamedans only. That was not the view of Lokmanya Tilak who saw that it concerned all Asiatic peoples. He as an Englishman worked for a pan-Asiatic movement, because he thought rightly or wrongly that the British Empire and the good name of England, would stand or fall by the treatment given by the rulers to the Asiatic people and because he knew that a submissive Asia would be badly treated.

BRITAIN'S ASIATIC POLICY.

Proceeding, he said that he desired a complete change in Britain's Asiatic policy. The Greeks were advancing in Anatolia and committing hideous atrocities wherever they went. He asked Mahatma Gandhi and the audience to bear witness that he had said Greek Troops were committing arocities and not British troops. He did not wish to have his liberty sworn away, as was the case with Mr. Sherwani of Aligarh.

The Greeks were advancing in Anatolia, and already Soviet Russia had ordered a general mobilisation. There would be a great war in Asia unless Great Britain changed her oriental policy and liberated Asia of her own accord.

Concluding Mr. Pickthall said that the war might be described as between Europe and Asia but that was not the view of Mahatma Gandhi or any other great religious thinker. An old Turkish Khoja had once said to him: "How far these Christians are from Christ!" The so-called Christians were not followers of Christ at all, nor worshippers of God, but they were worshippers of Mammon i.e. money. But was that the case with Christians only? In his own community, had not many thousands of Mohammedans forsaken the worship of God for the worship of Mammon? and what of the Zoroastrian community? Were they all faithful to the teaching of the Prophet Zoroaster who taught the truth. The fact was that they all—Europeans as well as Asiatics needed self-purification—the Gospal of Mahatma Gandhi. They all needed to become white. He had heard people say, what a pity it was that the colour should depart from India's clothing and everyone be dressed in white khaddar. But he said that all castes and all religions needed to purify themselves—in other words to go in white for a time. Then Allah would make them blossom in pure, true colours (prolonged cheers.)

LALA GOVERDHANDAS.

Lala Goverdhandas paying tributes to the profound scholarship and burning patriotims of the great leader said he had no doubt what the Lokmanya would have done had he been living at the present crisis. His whole life was one unbroken chapter of Non-Cooperation and conclusions could easily be deduced there from. He emphasised the fact that all the great patriots were able to create upheavals of thought in the minds of the people.

DR. WELKAR.

Dr. Welkar following the Punjab patriot said that Mr. Tilak had great faith in the power of the people (*Lokshakh*). He dinned the truth into the ears of the people. India could acquire if she had only the will to do it all that she desired was his firm belief and he spared no efforts to convince the people of the same. He narrated how in his life he fully carried out all the items of the Non-Cooperation programme.

MR. NARIMAN.

Mr. Nariman in the course of his address said:—Much had been spoken, and much more had been written, about the various phases and activities of the great man, but one phase of his life that would really interest the Parsee community was not so well known. It was, perhaps not known to the public that the late Lok. Tilak, besides his multifarious activities and scholastic attainments was an enthusiastic and stauch student of the Zoroastrian Religion as any learned priest of the community. Many a time, he used to discuss intricate questions of the religion with the late learned High Priest of the Deccan.

Relating an incident, he said, a German professor who had visited this land was questioned at the end of his journey as to what he considered to be the best in this land and worth a visit, he replied, there were two marvels in the land worth a visit, one the Taj Mahal of Agra, and the other, Mr. Tilak of Poona. Just as the Taj stood pre-emmint in its architectural beauty so the latter stood above the rest in his intellectual beauty and eminence, and a visitor to this land who had seen these two wonders, could be safely said to have seen what was the best in this land.

In any other civilised self-governing country, such a towering personality, such an intellectual giant and such moral eminence might have occupied the highest and most trusted offices in the State, and might have been a Minister and Director of State affairs, and instead of being a prisoner in the Dock, he might have been a titled ornament of the Bench; but in this land the Bureaucracy thought that the only fit and safe abode for such an eminent person was the jail. If Jail was a fit place for a true patriot like Lokmanya, then, that Jail of the land was a more honourable and more exalted place than the places of Rajas.

Mr. Skhtar Ali of the Central Khilafat Committee recited two touching Urdu songs which were received with cheers and applause.

Mr. Raichora recited a pathetic Gujarathi song giving in a concise form the (life work) of Mahatma Gandhi, which was listened to with rapt attention.

MR. GINWALLA.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Mahatma Gandhiji, Mr. Ginwalla said that he was, according to the Americans, the greatest man in the world. Even the "Times of India"—the bitter critic of the Mahatma praised him by calling him a *Great Saint*. The *Times* was now afraid of the boycott of foreign-made clothes Let the *Times* see for itself the results of the Mahatma's movement at the end of December. Lokmanya was famous for his fearlessness and that virtue they should cultivate in their hearts. They (the Parsis) had been taking part in politics ever since Dadabhoy Naorowji unfurled the banner of Swarajya. He, therefore, did not wish to detain them any longer but would ask them to carry the vote of thanks with acclamation. (Cheers.)

CONCLUDING SPEECH.

Mahatma Gandhi in his concluding speech thanked them for having helped him in bringing the proceedings to a close. He should not be praised too much by his followers, but should follow what he said for the sake of the salvation of India. They had observed the Jayanti of Tilak Maharaj that afternoon and in that Jayanti Parsi, Hindoos and Mahomedans had taken part. He once more asked them to follow in the foot steps of Lokmanya Tilak. (Prolonged cheers.)

With the shouts of Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai the function of the afternoon came to a successful close at 5-30.

3 PICKETS ARRESTED IN LAHORE.

LICENSE REQUIRED FOR PROCESSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Juy 22.

Three persons were arrested yesterday on a charge of rioting under section 147, I. P. C., outside the Lohari Gate in connection with picketing a liquor shop. It is stated one of them has been released on bail, the other two being still in custody.

In this connection the senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, has issued the following letter to the General Secretary, City Congress Committee, and several other persons at Lahore:—

Sir,—It has been brought to my notice that during the past ten days processions joined or accompanied by leading members of the City Congress Committee including yourself have been marching from Anarkali to the city and thence through the important streets in the city in accompaniment of songs and recitations and that these processions have attracted crowds of persons numbering two to three hundred thereby causing obstruction to the traffic. It has further been brought to my notice that members of these processions have been threatening and improperly interfering with certain shopkeepers and persons visiting their shop. I am, therefore, authorised by the additional District Magistrate to draw your attention to the provisions of sections 30 and 32 of Act 5 of 1861 and to necessity thereunder of applying for a license in future if you desire to take processions through the city or through municipal limits.

"A. B. PATRIKA" DEFAMATION CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

In reference to the libel action instituted against the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" by Mr. Harold Graham, Sessions Judge of Rajshahi and Malda, the defendants produced yesterday before the Chief Magistrate five copies of the paper containing the alleged libellous report of the Rajshahi jail outbreak and the list of subscribers. The case will be heard on the 29th instant.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Dispensary Committee of the Social Service League have placed before the public their annual report of the working of their Homoepathic Charitable Dispensary at Parel for the year 1919-20. The report shows that it has been able to continue with success its useful work. During the year under report 2,935 patients in all were treated, of whom 1,953 were males, 582 females and the rest were children. The list of donors include the trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia Charities, Seth V. Purushotum, Messrs. Tata Sons and Co.

An Amritsar message of July 21st states that Dr. Kitchlew and a few others of the Punjab Swaraj Ashram went to Jandiala to form Congress Committees in the surrounding villages there and were successful in converting many of the influential persons thereabout to the Congress creed.

RED CROSS.

APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL HELP

St. James's Palace S. W.
May 3rd 1921.

I am very glad to learn from you that the Red Cross Societies of the world, under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies, are undertaking a campaign for membership to enable them to carry on the peace work of the Red Cross.

The effort which the League of Red Cross Societies is making to serve humanity in peace time as well as in war has my heartiest approval, and I trust that your campaign will result in a very large addition to the membership of the National Red Cross Societies.

(Sd.) EDWARD P.

This is the message from the Prince of Wales to the League of Red Cross Societies. Will you help by becoming a member of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society? Life membership will cost you Rs. 150. If you cannot afford that, membership is Rs. 12 a year. Those who sympathise with the work but have little money can become Life Associates for a payment of Rs. 50 or Associates for Rs. a year. Address the Honorary Treasurer P. O. Box 877 Bombay.

With limited funds we are already at work. We have an Executive Committee in Bombay and another in Poona and as our funds permit we hope to spread throughout the Presidency.

You will ask—What are the objects of the League of Red Cross Societies?

To continue in peace time on a wider basis and with a wider purpose the work carried on during the war—No longer confined in its energies to Military work, the Red Cross aims also at the relief of sickness, suffering and distress amongst the civil population—without distinction of caste or creed.

The following report of the initial activities of the Bombay Executive Committee dated 29th June 1921 may be of general interest:

"The Bombay Presidency Women's Council ied Cross Executive Committee have much pleasure in presenting the report of their work for the first Quarter.

The sum of Rs. 2,400 having been placed to our credit with Messrs. Cox and Company on April 6th 1921 we commenced work at once by meeting the various liabilities undertaken by the Red Cross in the past, on behalf of the Military Hospitals in Bombay and Deolali. These consisted of daily and weekly papers supplied by local stationers and supply of electricity for working the Cinema at the Marine Lines War Hospital. The Matron of this Hospital, Miss Minchin, making an appeal that whatever other Red Cross comforts were stopped we would at least continue this, it being a source of great interest and amusement to the patients who are still of a kind who have to remain in Hospital some time.

During the last month the Chairman and Honorary Secretary of the Executive Committee have been going closely into the question of what articles come under the heading of "Hospital Equipment," with the result that everything, that should be supplied by Government and can be obtained, on application, from the proper Military Departments, has been struck out of the Indent form and a new and much reduced one drawn up, for future use by Military Hospitals. In dealing with Civil Hospitals, the Red Cross Depot list of goods in stock is used, and they make their indents from that. Red Cross comforts supplied to Military Hospitals monthy are now very few in number.

Two Civil Hospitals up to date have been helped, "the Cama and Albless" and the "Masina." During the next quarter we hope to get into touch with a good many more and as we have a balance in hand of over Rs. 1,000 we shall be able to give substantial help to those Institutions needing it.

In connection with the work of the Red Cross, a Sub-Commitee of "Hospital Visiting Ladies" has been formed, the number of members enrolled is quite extensive and steadily increasing. The Ladies have different Wards told off to them and undertake to visit once a week, taking books, papers and magazines with them, and in case of the free Wards at St. George's Hospital, small comforts such as Cigarettes, Sweets etc., Red Cross Cupboards for clothing for indigent patients are being started at St. George's Hospital and work parties are being held to help stock these cupboards. Collections of cast-off clothing (men, women and children's) are being made also by members of the Women's Council for the same purpose.

If the need for similar cupboards is found to exist in any other Hospitals, they will also be installed where required. The War Hospital, Colaba, is also being visited regularly, and an endeavour is being made to induce Indian Ladies to visit the Indian Civil Hospitals and to start working parties on their behalf, to increase the interest taken in the work of the Red Cross."

Our Committee, under the Vice-Presidency of Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd and the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten is a fully representative one and includes:

Lady Freeland; Lady Jehangir; Major-General Sir S. H. Climo, K.C.B. D.S.O.; The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.; Mr. W. P. Pechey; Colonel H. A. V. Cummins, C.M.G.; Dr. J. E. Sandilands; Messrs. Rahimtoola Chinoy, L. U. Mongini and the Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay and Poona Executive Committees—with the Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna, O.B.E., as Honorary Treasurer.

J. E. NEEDHAM.
Hon. Secretary.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Palghar was held on Wednesday in Tilak Pathashala for celebrating the anniversary of Lok. Tilak, when Mr. Barve made a very impressive speech and narrated the life work of Lok. Tilak.

THE SHADOW OF SIMLA.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

If proof were wanted that the movement of non-cooperation is neither anti British nor anti-Christian, we have the instance of Mr. Stokes, a nationalised British subject and staunch Christian, devoting his all to the eradication of the evil of Begar. Mr. Stokes is a convinced non-cooperator and Congressman. I think I am right in saying, that he has come to it by slow degrees. No Indian is giving such battle to the Government as Mr. Stokes. He has veritably become the guide, philosopher and friend of the hillmen. The reader should know, that Begar is going on under the shadow of Simla, under the Viceroy's nose as it were. And yet Lord Reading is powerless to remedy the mischief. I have no doubt, that he is willing enough. But he cannot carry the district officers and others with him. And some of the officials are so unscrupulous, that if they cannot have their way in the territories directly administered, they do so through the native states. Now, on the hills near Simla there are small native states in which the British officer is all-powerful, more so in his own jurisdiction than the Viceroy. He can make the states do as he wills, and yet profess to be unconnected with their doings. There is one such state under the Court of Wards. And it is here that through the influence of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, repression is going on in order to suppress the Begar movement. The chosen way, which as a Parsi friend corrected me dates not from British days but from Adam's, is to lop off tall poppies. The axe must be laid at the root. And so the most efficient and cultured of the poor hillmen, named Kapur Singh, has been put under yock and key. Here is a graphic description of the way evidence was collected. 'People were subjected to a reign of terror. The Simla Police were brought, a number of them arrested all the people scared by threats of machine-guns and Kala-pani. It was in such an atmosphere, that the evidence for the prosecution was collected.' This reminds one of the Punjab martial law days.

Naturally the hillmen feel sore about this persecution of their trusted leader. I hope, that under Mr. Stokes' inspiration, they will resolutely refuse to do any Begar at all even for full value, until their leader is discharged. They must not weaken, but must invite upon their devoted heads the wrath of the authorities, and face imprisonment even as he did.

Why this persistence in exacting Begar? For the authority, the influence and the comfort of the officials and officers depend upon the continuance of Begar. Without it, they cannot sport and kill wild beasts in the forests of the Himalayas. The Duke could not have been taken for *shikar* to the mountain fastnesses, if Begar had gone out of use. For the doubtful pleasure of shooting tigers and innocent 'game', a way had to be cut by impressing the labours of thousands of unwilling villagers. If the beasts had intelligent speech at their command, they would state a case against man that would stagger 'humanity.' I can understand the shooting of wild beasts which come to annoy us. But I have found no cogent reasons advanced for wasting treasures upon organising parties for satisfying man's thirst for blood. And yet, if there was no Begar, there would be no 'sport' for the officer or the globetrotter. I need not have the practice of Indian princes and precedents from the Mahabharata flung in my face. I decline to be slave to precedents or practice I cannot understand or defend on a moral basis.—"Young India."

Telephone Message

John—Hallo!

Harry—The Cricket Season has commenced

J.—Yes.

H.—Is your kit all right?

J.—No. There are some odds that I want to buy, but can't decide where to buy.

H.—Have you tried **DODHY & SONS?** Kanta Terrace, at Kalbadevi Road. They have just unpacked large consignments of English Cricket Bats, Balls, and leg guards, etc., and also there own FACTORY made goods. Let us go there this afternoon. They are the BEST and CHEAPEST.

J.—Do they undertake REPAIR also?

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ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The newly elected All-India Congress Committee is going to meet at Bombay on the 28th instant is now quite certain. I therefore through the columns of your widely circulated paper, like to put some suggestions for the consideration of the members of the All-India Congress Committee. At the outset I beg to tell my readers that my criticism should not be looked upon as hostile. I regard the present All-India Congress Committee as the first Indian Parliament and though it is full of constitutional defects it is all the same my national Parliament and as such I love it notwithstanding its defects. Every Indian has a right to criticise it for making it better and in this light I am writing my suggestion to the members of the All-India Congress Committee and to all the Indians.

The defective constitution of the All-India Congress Committee will in a great measure be responsible for its not being capable to carry out the orders of the Congress. The one object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swaraj and to attain this object it has appointed an executive body which is called the All-India Congress Committee. It is the function of this All-India Congress Committee to adopt steps after in order to carry out the desired object. Till now the old All India Congress Committee adopted one step of men, money and munition and sent the mandate to all the Congress men to work it out. That step was not objected to by any one and every Congressman adopted it as his own. The Country has been trying to work it out. Now it is the function of the All-India Congress Committee to see where and why it has not been worked out? Its defective constitution will be in its way to find out where and why the work has not been done? The Committee can evade to know the difficulties which surround the man on the spot to work out the programme, but this is not right. There are 350 members which are to be elected for the All-India Congress Committee and there are 286 districts in India and Burma. Now if every district were to send one representative on the All-India Congress Committee which is quite possible then every such representative member will feel the responsibility of explaining as to why the quota has not been worked out in his district? But what is going to happen in the All-India Congress Committee is that as every District is not going to send the representative, there will be no responsible man to explain as to why the work has not been done in that district? The number fixed for the All-India Congress Committee by the Congress is quite right i.e. 350, but the distribution of the seats by the All-India Congress Committee for the Provinces is quite wrong and because of this mistake the work will be hampered and it is being hampered. My view which I like should be the view of every one is, that every member of the All-India Congress Committee who sits there either should be a responsible representative of his district or co-opted member whose presence is required for advice and cooperation. Out of the 350 members, if 286 are elected one from each district, then remain 64 seats vacant. Such leaders of the Country who have not been either the Presidents or the General Secretaries of the Indian National Congress, such as the journalists the Sanyasis and other high class workers can be coopted by the collected members. The All-India Congress Committee then will not be wanting either in representation or in brain. At present it is wanting in both. Many men of eminence are not there. The responsible representatives also are not there. It is full of Office-seekers with no responsibility who are there for self-glorification. The seats are also not fairly distributed among the Provinces. The older Provinces have been given more seats than the newer Provinces. The Mahratti C. P. has only 4 districts but there are 7 members to represent it. Berar has 4 districts and there are 6 members to represent it. These are the old Provinces. The newly created Province of Hindustani C. P. has 14 districts and there are only 13 members to represent it. Again the Provinces in their turn have not distributed the seats quite fairly among the districts. The 6 districts Hindustani C. P. are without representation. One district sends five members. Whether these members are going to represent or to serve the purpose of decoration God alone knows. These are not small matters. On the other hand these are the real causes why the attainment of Swaraj is being delayed.

I wish that the All-India Congress Committee will make out a list of 286 districts with its population and then scrutinise whether Men, Money and Munition Programme is complete in every such district. So long as this programme is not complete in every district the All-India Congress Committee can not say that it has done its work. The work of men, money and munition is so very important that if it carried out to its full extent in every district then *ipso facto* it is Swaraj attained. If the programme is completed on the whole of the help of the Presidency towns, I do not think we can boast of any such success. The Presidency towns are not the strongholds of the bureaucracy. The strongholds of the bureaucracy are the districts in the interior where the programme of three M's is not completed and where there is none who keeps the the All-India Congress Committee leaders. Provincial representation is no representation because in that case one or two members would have served the purpose. In order to complete the programme of three M's in every district which is equal to Swaraj attained two things are very essential:—

(i) The resolutions of civil disobedience and suspension of taxes must be passed so that the interior districts may receive the impetus and complete the programme. Nothing more will rouse the interior than the enforcement of these resolutions.

(ii) The All-India Congress Committee must reform itself.

If the All-India Congress Committee does not take to reform itself I shall be under the painful necessity of seeking to press this reform from the National Congress dais at Ahmedabad.—Yours, etc.

G. C. VARMA.

Jubbulpore, 17th July 1921.

INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the present moment Mahatmaji is urging upon everyone, interested in the economic welfare of India, to use Swadeshi clothes—specially those made out of Khadi, and boycott the foreign clothes. This, as everyone knows, he is doing in order to make India independent of foreign countries, in the matter of cloth, and thus to save sixty crores of rupees from being drained out of India every year. It is likely that the idea of fashion would not like to wear rough Khadi cloth; but they must remember that we are not required to wear Khadi for ever. As soon as Indian handloom weavers are able to supply us with the cloth, finer than Khadi, we would give up wearing Khadi. But, in the beginning, in order to encourage the weavers to produce finer cloth, we must give impetus to them by buying their products, however rough they may be. And if we patronise the handloom woven Swadeshi cloth, the day will come, when the Indian manufactures will reach that stage of excellence, of which, Munro spoke so much. The following extract from Romesh Chandra Dutt's "India under Early British Rule," gives us an idea of Munro's opinion about the excellence of Indian manufactures:—

"Munro had a high idea of the excellence of the Indian manufactures of his time." Among the causes, which precluded the extended sale of the British goods in India, he mentioned the religious and civil habits of the natives and more than anything else, I am afraid, the excellence of their manufactures.

He had used an Indian shawl for seven years and had found very little difference in it after that long use; while with regard to imitation shawls produced in England he said:—"I have never used an European shawl, that I would use, even if it were given to me as a present."

From the above extract it is obvious, how excellent were Indian manufactures, in those times; and if we want to regain our past glory, we must do our best to help the Swadeshi movement, at present set afloat in India.—Yours, etc.,

C. P. ANJARIA.

Bombay, July 20.

"INDIANS MUST WALK."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of this morning, I read of Mr. V. G. Motwane, Manager of The Chicago Telephone Supply Co., complains of his being debarred from going up the lift at Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co.'s Office, on account of his racial qualifications. This is a good example for Indians, who are fond of employing European candidates and term them as experts. Now, Sir, just imagine any of our millionaires The Ghoculdas, Tatas, Currimbhoys in company of their European employees going up this lift!—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN.

Mazagon,
July, 22.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN BOMBAY

It is now more than a fortnight since Bombay is having continual showers of rain. On Saturday and Sunday last the city was completely washed off the impurities that gathered in the gutters by the heavy downpour of rain and the streets were flooded with water at some places knee-deep. Null Bazaar, Tardeo, the rear portion of Abdul Rehman Street and Mandvi were entirely covered with water and the tram traffic had to be suspended some time. The other difficulty experienced by the tramway passengers was the frequent failing of the electric current on account of the torrents of rain.

On Saturday, it was for the fourth time that the streets were flooded and thus the city has surpassed its previous records of rain. We find the sky still heavy with clouds and it is probable that rain might continue to resort to its own usual course this week as well.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 23rd July 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the north and east Punjab; Rawalpindi, Ambala, Hissar and Delhi report 1.10 in. 1.50 in. 0.78 in. and 0.97 in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is in excess. Day temperature is higher than usual at Rawalpindi and Multan but is considerably below normal in the south-east of the division.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen generally. Agra, Mainpuri, Jhansi, Cawnpore and Allahabad report 9.79 in. 0.32 in. 0.29 in. 1.06 in. and 0.43 in. respectively. Skies are moderately clouded and day temperature is generally lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen locally in Rajputana; Bikaner and Ajmer report 1.45 in. and 0.73 in. respectively. Skies are heavily clouded except at Jacobabad. Humidity is in excess and night temperature lower than usual at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar and Central India West; Rajkot, Bhavnagar-Para, Surat, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Neemuch report 0.10 in. 0.25 in. 0.92 in. 0.25 in. 0.97 in. and 0.71 in. respectively. Skies are overcast and at Deesa day temperature is higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen at all stations except Saugor; Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Chanda and Raipur report 0.42 in. 0.35 in. 0.17 in. 0.51 in. 8.67 in. (?), 0.20 in. 1.34 in. and 0.71 in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay, Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar report 2.19 in. 3.03 in. 1.20 in. and 1.24 in. of rain respectively. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally; Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Aurangabad, Nizamabad and Hyderabad report 0.12 in. 0.82 in. 0.93 in. 1.53 in. 0.20 in. 2.14 in. and 1.09 in. respectively. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous and has given widespread rain over the greater part of the reporting area. Rain has fallen nearly generally on the west coast and in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Gujarat, the Central Provinces the United Provinces and the north and east Punjab and locally in south-east Madras, the Madras Deccan, Kathiawar, Central India West and Rajputana. Falls exceeding two inches amount to 3.03 in. at Ratnagiri, 2.19 in. at Bombay, 2.14 in. at Nizamabad and 8.67 in. (?) at Amraoti; while several other stations has had falls exceeding an inch. Day temperature is lower than usual in and about the south-east Punjab, west United Provinces and the Madras coast. Weather is slightly unsettled about the north Konkan and Kathiawar coasts.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general on the west coast and in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Central Provinces and local in the Bombay Deccan Hyderabad and the United Provinces. A few falls may occur in Rajputana, the Punjab, lower Sind and Madras. A decrease is probable in the Punjab and the United Provinces and an increase in and about Gujarat and Kathiawar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd July 1921.

Information has not been received from a large part of western and southern India. A depression is probably forming nearly the head of the Bay. The monsoon has been fairly active in the Gangetic Plain and rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the Konkan and local in Burma, Central India, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, South-East Punjab and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are:—Table Island three inches; Mergui one; Tavoy two; Bhamo one; Dinajpur, Ranchi Hazaribagh two; Darbanga Gorakhpur one; Lucknow three; Bareilly Roorkee two; Dehra Dun five; Mussoorree three; Chakrata one and a half; Nowgong, Sutna one; Dharampore three Hanamkonda two and Mercara one and a half.

A FAITHLESS PATHAN.

ROBS HIS OWN MASTER.

Last week a young Pathan by the name of Radikhan Allamkhan, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the First Class Resident Magistrate of Bandra, Mr. Deo for an offence which his worship characterised as a very serious one.

It appeare from the proceedings that the accused was employed as a watchman by the firm of Jao Dumil Jasim Koria and Co., of Malad, in which a young Marwari by the name of Gambirmul Sojmal, was a partner. The firm were dealing in "javlis" and a large stock of this commodity was lying at the Malad Bunder. The Pathan used to keep a watch over the "javlis." On the morning of 26th May the Marwari sold "javlis" at the Bunder worth Rs. 875 and he tied the money together with a silver "kargota" worth Rs. 25 in a kerchief and was returning home to Malad with the Pathan along with him. As they had reached a solitary place about half a mile distant from the Bunder the accused suddenly set upon the Marwari with his stick. The Marwari fell down, and the Pathan robbed him of the bundle containing the money and the silver ornament and ran away.

The Marwari, when he recovered, went and lodged a complaint with the Police. The accused was arrested with the whole booty safe in his possession

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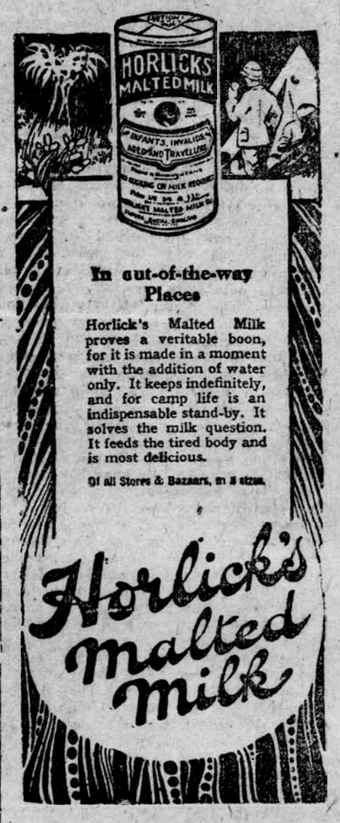
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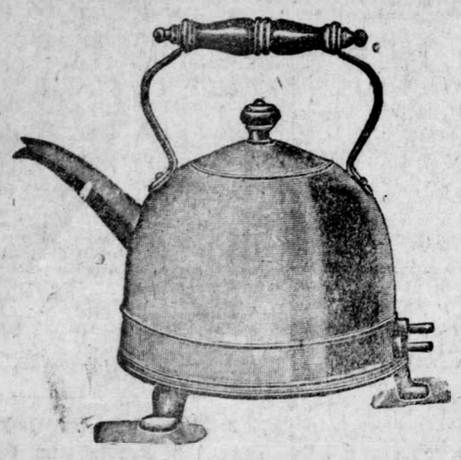

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PERSECUTION OF SIKHS.

The Secretray of the Sikh Young Men's Association, Hyderabad, Sindh, writes under date July 9, about the much talked of *Kirpan* as follows:—

Kirpan is one of the five religious symbols of the Sikhs. Every Sikh must carry a *Kirpan* on his person. It is called the jancoo (sacred thread) of the Sikhs. It is as sacred to them as the long intact hair. The specification of the size of the one as sacrilegious as that of the other. When the Arms Act came into operation the Sikhs were compelled to carry miniature *Kirpans*. At the repeated requests of the representative Sikh bodies from time to time the Government of India made certain amendments in the Arms Act about the Year 1912, permitting the Sikhs to carry *Kirpans* of any length. Since that time, the Sikhs have been carrying long *Kirpans* (as enjoined by their religion), and the *Kirpans*—manufacturers have been manufacturing them without license. But things have changed all of a sudden during the regime of Sir Edward Machagan in the Punjab. Terrible repression has been launched against the Sikhs with the intention of crushing the religious and political movement among them. Several respectable and pious Sikhs have been and are being sent to jail under the alleged offenses of "Preaching Sedition," "Being Members of unlawful assemblies," "Dacoity," "Wrongful Trespass" and "Possessing Swords." In two cases the Punjab Government had to withdraw the imaginary charges of dacoity, and in another case the trying Magistrate quashed the dacoity proceedings without calling for any defence, though the Government Advocate tried every ingenuity to argue that the accused Sikh workers were dacoits. Some Sikh and Mahamadan *Kirpan*—manufacturers have been prosecuted for manufacturing *Kirpans* without license. In one case the accused Sikh was sentenced under Arms Act to two years imprisonment by the European Additional District Magistrate of Amritsar, because he was found in possession of a *Kirpan* which the Magistrate considered to be a sword.

REFUTATION OF GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUES.

The Punjab Government in its communiques has been declaring that the Sikhs are not being imprisoned for carrying *Kirpans*, but for carrying swords. Such statements have been refuted several times by the representative Sikh leaders and the Central Gurdwaras Committee in the Press as well as on the Platform. Very recently one Bhai Hazurasingh was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment, under the Arms Act by the First Class Magistrate of Amritsar, although the most prominent and representative Sikh leaders, like his Holiness Bhai Sahib Bhai Takhtsingh, founder of Kanya Maha, Vidyalaya of Ferozepur, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mehtabsingh *Deputy President of Punjab Legislative Council*, Sardar Harbans Singh, Rais of Attari, Sardar Sundersingh, Ramgarhiya President of Central Gurdwaras Committee, and the Manager of Golden Temple, Amritsar, Sardar Tirlochansingh of Amritsar, Vakil, Punjab High Court, Sardar Shivdevsinghji of Sialkot and Principal Jodhsingh of Gujranwala appeared as defence witnesses and stated that the instrument for the possession of which Bhai Hasara Sing was being tried was a *Kirpan* and that its possession was allowed by the Arms Act.

GREAT INJUSTICE.

Lala Lajpatrai, in a signed article in a recent issue of his Urdu paper "Bande Matram," writes:—"Can anyone enlighten me as to why the Government, which has scores of times declared itself to be the *maibap* of the Sikhs is now so harsh against the Akalis? Is there any special reason justifying the treatment which is meted out to the Akalis in jails? This has never been told that the length of the *Kirpan* should be this much and not that much, while criminal cases are being instituted in which each Magistrate gives his judgment according to his own discretion. Such injustice was not heard of even in the times of Czars in Russia."

The Sikhs' patience is being very sorely tried. Several representations have been made to the precent "justice loving" Viceroy by the representative Sikh bodies, in this connection, but to no avail.

Commenting on the report of the Press Act Committee, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" welcomes the attempt of the Committee to restore the reputation of the Indian Press.

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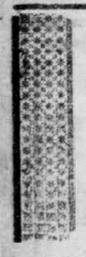

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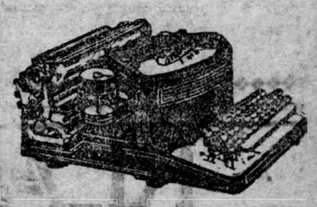

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

MEDIÆVAL INDIA.

"Madhyayugin Bharata" (Medieval Hindu India), by Mr. C. V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya, besides being a prominent Nationalist, is also a savant and a historian, as evidenced by his publications on the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. In this book he deals with a period of Indian History (600 A.D. to 1200 A.D.), to which as he complains in his preface, Vincent Smith has done but scant justice.

The author's mastery over Sanskrit, the court language throughout India during all this period, has enabled him to avail himself of sources sealed against others. In Banabhatta, the contemporary of Harsha (606 to 647 A.D.), the author, as he himself confesses, has lighted on an inexhaustible mine of information relating to social and political institutions of the medieval Hindus. Hu-en-Tsang, the famous Chinese pilgrim, visited India during the same period, and his carefully compiled chronicle is also of immense historical importance. The following from the writings of the Chinese work will interest the reader: "Special officers are appointed to preserve Government documents. Annual administrative reports are known as "blue books" (literal translation of the Sanskrit 'Nilpitha')" Kalhana Pandit, the author of the Sanskrit History of Kashmir, says that he based his work on official blue books. These facts give the lie direct to the European myth that the Hindus had no historical talent. Unfortunately during the turmoil consequent on Muslim invasions, almost all these records perished.

The chapters dealing with contemporary social and religious ideas are very illuminating. The castes were neither so fluid as in epic India, nor so rigid as they are today. A Brahmin could marry either a Kshatriya, a Vaishya or a Sudra woman. Similarly a Kshatriya could marry a Vaishya or a Sudra and so on. Such marriages took place especially in royal families, as the kings belonged to all the main four divisions of the Hindus. There were no provincial divisions of the castes, but the tendency for their multiplication had already set in.

During the earlier part of the period under review, both Hinduism and Buddhism flourished. There was no such thing as State religion, the kings belonging now to one faith now to the other. Even in the same family one brother might be a Hindu and the other a Buddhist. No religious feuds, no "cuius egio, eius religio" disgraced the land.

Women were well educated, special emphasis being laid on the fine arts. Music and dancing formed part of the curricula of instructions even for royal ladies. In this connection the author's remark that strict *purda* prevailed in the land seems rather difficult to digest. Bhavabhuti, who was a contemporary of Banabhatta, places his hero and heroine in the same Vidyapith (Malati Madhava by Bhavabhutti). True, the dramatist got his material from an old tale, but it is difficult for a literary man, even when narrating a tale of antiquity, completely to forget his environment. To go no further, Kalidasa's world-famous Shakuntala is far different from her former self in the Mahabharata.

Hindu India was by no means cut off from the rest of the then known world. Commerce with the Roman Empire had been established as far back as the first century of the Christian era and Pliny's complaint of the drain to the East is the measure of its extent. The influence of the great king's court is visible in the bevy of beauties surrounding royalty even in the justice chamber. Hindu kings often carried their triumphant arms across the frontiers of India, King Lalitaditya of Kashmir having thrice defeated the Turks. This fact is also mentioned by the Arab historian of Sindh. In this connection it would be news to many, not excluding our graduates of history, that Afghanistan was ruled by Hindu and Buddhist kings down to 1021 A.D. The country was known in the early middle ages as the land of the white Hindus.

The author's treatment of the Arab conquest of Sindh does credit to his impartiality. The Hindus would not have lost that kingdom but for treachery. The apologia of the traitor is, however, interesting. In his letter to Kasim, he says: "Sindh is our Motherland and Dahar is our King. His interests and ours are identical. Wisdom and destiny, however, tell us that this country can no longer remain with us, and we therefore think it best to join you." Curiously enough, Emir Feisul and his Arabs make the same defence to-day. The Turks were bound to be defeated, so the Arabs joined the British, to save the holy places of Islam!

The question of permanent historical importance is, how to explain the Muslim conquest of India. The fallacy lies in considering India as a unity. The Arabs and the Afghans had no "India" to face, any more than the Moors of Morocco who crossed over to Gibraltar and literally burnt their boats had a Spain to face. There were Castile and Aragon and Navarre, but no Spain. So there were the Hindu kingdoms of the Punjab and Sindh, but no India. Nor was there a concert of Powers, such as, since the last century, is hounding the Ottoman Turks out of Europe.

"INDIA'S DESTINY" BY AN INDIAN.

THE PIONEER PRESS.

"India's Destiny", by an Indian. The "Pioneer Press."

This anonymous production is a good specimen of an essential inquiry which is apt to be lost sight of in the fierce turmoil of political agitation. There is no time to define ideals—even assuming that ideals can be defined and fixed for what is necessarily a changing conception, the political environment which a people would create for itself to realise more fully their life-ends. At the time like the present, when we are engaged upon a life and death struggle between the instinctive selfishness of Imperialistic nations and the virile consciousness of national self-respect in a down-trodden but undying race, it would be absurd to expect those in the forefront of the struggle to sit down and put forth political Utopias. And the absurdity of the expectation becomes all the more glaring when those who profess themselves to be students and thinkers are unable to resist the glamour of the fight. It is sad, though amusing, to see those enter the arena as champions who came to the barriers only as umpires. The first glance at this work on "India's destiny" made one hope for some profound attempt at envisaging and reconstructing India, say, in the year of grace 2000 A.D. One hoped the author, being an Indian, will see his way to some reincarnation of the dead and gone glories of this great country which might yet arise once again as the Light of Asia, the teacher of the world, the Messiah for Black and White and Red and Yellow. But if such hopes are entertained they are doomed to disappoint. For the author considers the Destiny of India to be accomplished by the growth of national unity—by implication he must be denying its existence today—and by the achievement of local self-government for the Indian continent, but within the limits of the British Empire. He is logical enough to perceive that local autonomy would be farcical uness it means "complete Independence." But he is not bold enough to face the problem of severance of Indo-British relations which he would accordingly leave to future generations.

The substance of the book belies the grandeur of its title. The mechanical aids to achieve national unity—the future of the Indian National Congress, the problem of national education, the question of the new artificial division between the princes and the people of India—are all too commonly treated to be considered either profound or original, far-sighted or prophetic. The writer has no vision, though he uses his eyes well in examining the actual position. He would make the Congress a sort of a national committee—we take it this body is to be independent and contemporary of official legislative bodies, and act as a sort of recognised constitutional opposition to the latter. The Indian States must endure—with certain superficial modifications copyrighted by the author of the "Destiny of India." He does not even rise above the common failing of Mr. Gandhi's critics—unreasoning abuse arising out of ineradicable prejudice. But the Destiny of India is greater than this writer conceives of, and the Mahatma is making vaster strides to realise than his critics wot of.

LOVE AND LIFE.

The New Horizon in Love & Life, Mrs. Havelock Ellis. (A & C Black, Ltd.)

The veil has been rent. The glamour of the West and the slave mentality, its inevitable outcome, are fast disappearing. We are now free and eager to scan new horizons. So are all the war-weary nations of the world Spiritual forces are producing "moral earthquakes" everywhere. The self-purification movement, here, is one of those forces helping us to revise all our values. Its greatest significance lies in its insistence on personal conduct as at once a basis and a test of all schemes of advancement. It was the same principle of personal effort that forms the working faith of Mrs. Havelock Ellis. That is, probably, the reason why her book—"The New Horizon in Love and Life"—has a peculiar attraction for us. The remedies proposed by her may not find general approval. But her indictment of modern "civilization" is unanswerable. Her passionate search for the new horizon is indeed irresistibly infectious. The Love of To-Morrow must be, she says, "a continual personal romance and a civic adventure". The real value of woman in the community is to be estimated by judging her not only as a sex being but also as a human being. Some day, she hopes, "prostitution will appear as brutal as cannibalism and marriage bargains, as uncivilised as slave contracts." The popular advocates of Eugenics usually forget that its object is, "not only to limit the production of the unfit but to get the best results out of those in the community who are a bewilderment to the State and who seem unfitted from a eugenic standpoint to propagate." Besides, what we really want is not so much Eugenics by legislation as Eugenics by 'education.' Eugenic laws, she maintains, "if passed by those who have become dehumanised, or who are slaves to property or commercial considerations, may do as much harm as good." The most important thing to remember is that if Eugenics is to attempt something more than mere rational breeding it must be synonymous with spiritual parenthood. That is to say, ideals should be combined with Eugenics. The Chapters on 'Democracy in the Kitchen", "The Masses and the Classes," "The Maternal in Domestic and Political Life and on Political Militancy" should be very helpful to social students. Mrs. Havelock Ellis regards war as an ancient virtue and a modern vice. "War is loved by the populace" and, she adds, "dreaded by the prophet." She wants to rid modern life of its knick-knacks and pleads for a simplification of domestic life. She would abolish the word "menial" from every civilised language because she considers no necessary work as "menial". Beauty, although, under the present conditions subordinated to commercialism, is "worthy of complete emphasis." We are to replace the "social reform" of the self-righteous Pharisee by a new conception of service. We are to discover new economics to apply the great spiritualities of all ages to the new revelations and consequent experiments. Her philosophy of happiness may be summed up thus—"to lose one's life is to gain it."

"POOR OULD IRELAND."

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN

O Paddy dear, and did ye hear the news that's going around?
The shamrock is by law forbid to grow Irish ground;
Saint Patrick's day no more we'll keep, his colour can't be seen,
For there's a cruel law again the wearing of the green.
I met with Napier Tandy, and he took me by the hand,
And said he, "How's poor ould Ireland, and how does she stand?"
"She's the most distressful country that ever yet was seen;
They're hanging men and women there for wearing of the green."
Then since the colour we must wear in England's cruel red,
Let it remind us of the blood that Ireland has shed;
You may take the shamrock from your hat, and cast it on the sod,
But never fear, 'twill take root there, the' underfoot 'tis trod.
When laws can stop the blades of grass from growing as they grow,
And when the leaves in summer-time their verdure dare not show.
Then I will change the colour that I wear in my caubeen;
But till that day, please God, I'll stick to wearing of the green.

IRISH BALLAD, 1798.

ADDRESS TO AGRA MEDICAL STUDENTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, July 21.

A mass meeting was convened by the citizens of Agra under the chairmanship of Mr. Neelum to address the student community on the disadvantages of joining the Agra Medical School. Several speakers denounced the indentured system in medical education and the defective four years' training which is given at present with a view to create medical subordinates. Out of 700 applicants, about 100 students presented themselves for admission. Many of them were those, who were sent by various Government officials and others and were under the influence of the school staff. Such a poor attendance indicates the unpopularity of the Agra Medical School.

GROSS EARNINGS OF STATE RAILWAYS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 22.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State railways from 1st April to 9th July, 1921, amounted to Rs. 2,295 crores. The budget estimate for the current year was framed in anticipation of a total gross earnings of Rs. 87 crores and the results of first 14 weeks given above have fallen short of the estimate for that period by Rs. 154 lakhs. Last week's results show indications of improvement on all lines except those serving Bombay.

Official and Personal.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Persia arrived at Calcutta last Friday by the Bombay mail and drove to Grand Hotel, where he is staying.

The Maharaja of Alwar left Viceregal Lodge on July 22nd.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews on July 22nd to Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan Quazilbaksh and to Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at Viceregal Lodge on July 22nd.

Lady Maclagen left Simla *en route* to Bombay. She leaves for England by s. s Narkunda and will return to India early in November.

The Chief Judge and Justice Chandrasekhara Iyer of Mysore dismissed a petition on the 21st for the transfer os the Chintamani riot case concerning 34 Mahomedans to another non-Hindu and non-Moslem Magistrate's file in the State.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary and Captain C. Brooke-Short Aide-de-Camp returned from Bombay to Ganeshkhind on the 22nd morning.

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